

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1840.

PRICE
FOURPENCE.
(Stamped Edition. Ad.)

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.
THE FIRST EXAMINATION for the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE is appointed to commence on MONDAY, the 6th of JULY next. The Certificates required must be transmitted to the Registrar fourteen days before the examination begins.

HANWELL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
MIDDLESEX.

Principal—The Rev. J. A. EMERTON, M.A. Oxon., Curate of Hanwell.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS, desirous of selecting a School in a healthy situation, combining the intellectual advantages of a Collegiate Course, with religious instruction, moral training and domestic care, on liberal terms, may obtain Prospectuses on application (by letter or otherwise) to the Rev. J. A. EMERTON, D. D., Hanwell; J. D. Macbride, Esq., D.C.L., Principals of Magdalen Hall, Oxford; or of the Principal at the School

DEVON COTTAGE, near West Park, Bristol (on the Road from Durham Down to Park Street.)
ROBERT GIBSON, B.A., is anxious to be engaged in the Education of Youth, and will receive into his family **FOUR PUPILS**, to whose improvement his undivided attention would be devoted to English Literature, the Latin and Greek Classics, and the Mathematics, form the proposed course; but Teachers of Modern Languages, of Music, of Drawing, &c. will, if required, be engaged, and their own terms charged.

TERMS:—
For Pupils under 12 years of age, 50*l.* per annum.
— above 12 — 60*l.* —
The expense of each Pupil in Books, Stationery, and Washing
will be placed to his account, besides which there will be no
extra charge. The most respectable references can be given.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
EXHIBITIONS at the GARDEN. The next Exhibition will take place on SATURDAY, the 12th of June. Free Flowers, or other subjects intended for Exhibition, must be delivered at this Office on Friday the 11th, or at the Society Garden at Turnham Green, before half-past 9 o'clock on the morning of the Exhibition. Fellows may obtain admission tickets, or the admission ticket, from this Office, price 5s. each. The gates will be opened at 1 o'clock on the day of Exhibition. All tickets issued at the Garden will be charged 10s. each.

Society's Office,
 10, Great Street.

MAGNIFICENT CHROMATIC FIREWORKS.—Motion is now given to different Models, Steam Engines, and to the various Jannet's, one of which is the most beautiful specimen of Spain Glass Silk and is the property of Messrs Williams and Sowerby (patented).—The extensive Exhibition of its various Novelties.—Daily Performance on Zeller's Grand Theatre, Manchester, with the Lecture on Chromatic Fireworks, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, on the Steam Engine, with the Models purchased from Dr. Lardner, including the new Steam Locomotive, and the new Steam Engine, and the new Condensing Engine.—Lecture on the Daguerrotype and Chemistry on the alternate days.—Tests and Analysis at the extensive Laboratory. Mr. Maughan has vacancies for two Chemists, and for one or two Clerks, and for a Family Tutor.—The Subscription is Open from half-past Ten to half-past Six o'clock. Admission to the whole, 1s.; Annual Subscribers' Single Tickets, 2s.; Tickets for the Family, 5s. Family Tickets, 10s. The reduced scale for schools.—A READING ASSOCIATION, by Subscription, for Noblemen and Gentlemen, is open from the Cavendish square entrance, No. 5, where the Periodicals and Newspapers are sold.—Folsom, 1837.

AN INVALID LADY or GENTLEMAN, an **Servant**, requiring a **FURNISHED Residence**, in a **Situation** airy and cheerful, may be accommodated, in the **House of a Private Family**. The **Apartment** has a view of **Buckingham Palace** and the **Royal Gardens**—most desirably situated, near the **Park**, or they would accommodate a **Member of Parliament** residing in **Town** during the **Session**, and, if taken by **year**, the terms very moderate.—Letters addressed to **A. A. Vacher**, at **number 25, Parliament-street**, will be attended to, and cards or visits received.

*** * *** Or the **Lower Part** would make an **Office**.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE

THE FIRST Septennial Division of Profits of this Company was declared in the ensuing year on all Policies of the Participants effected previously to the 31st December, 1810. Parties, therefore, who wish to Insure their Lives, should avail themselves of the opportunity they now have of sharing in the bonus so soon to be declared by immediately making proposals.

The following are the Annual Premiums for the assurance 100*l.* for the whole period of life, on which half credit may be allowed for five years; which credit may remain at five per cent. interest, to be deducted at death from the sum insured:—

Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
20.....	£1 13 10.....	£1 15 8 per Cent.
30.....	2 3 10.....	2 8 2
40.....	2 19 1.....	3 3 4

Annual Premium for assuring 100*l.* payable at a fixed age, or death, should it occur before the party attains that age:—

Age to be attained.	Sixty.	Sixty-five.	Seventy.
Age when issued.	20.....£2 6 1.....£2 2 4.....£2 0 10	30.....£3 2 10.....£2 5 2.....£2 10	40.....£4 9 0.....£4 0 3.....£3 9

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 20, by paying an annual premium of 3*l.*, becomes entitled to 100*l.* on his attaining the age of 70. To the same sum should he die before arriving at that age. To the same sum, or a convenient part of it, on the death of his wife, should she survive him, and on the death of his child, should it make their appearance and pass the medical examination before the Agents, Edward Frederick Leeks, Esq., 4, Scots-yard, Burlington-gate, Cannon-street, and S. F. Youde, Esq., Surgeon, 9, Old Jewry. Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., No. 5, Waterloo-place. For a prospectus may be accepted on Wednesday at 3 o'clock, and a further appearance may be made on Thursday next at 3 o'clock. Frederick Leeks Thomson, Esq., the Company's Surgeon, in attendance. EDWARD LENNON, BOYD, & CO., Agents.

CORPORATION of the AMICABLE SOCIETY
for a Perpetual Assurance Office, incorporated by Charter
of Queen Anne, A.D. 1706, Sergeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London.
Directors.

Jt. Hon. the Earl of Devon.
 John Barker, Esq.
 Francis Boott, M.D.
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Every person on whose life an assurance is effected for one or more Shares becomes a member of the Corporation, and entitles himself to a vote upon his admission, to unserved participation in the whole of the advantage arising from the long standing and accumulated Capital of the Society.

The distinctive feature of the plan adopted by the Society is the equal distribution, share for share, of the whole of the Profits among the representatives or nominees of the deceased members, without reference to the length of time during which the policy may have been in force.

No commission is allowed to agents; and the affairs of the Corporation are managed at the least possible expense; the profits are, therefore, the utmost the premiums taken admit of.

Persons whose lives are assured with this Corporation may travel to or from, or reside in, any part of Europe, without paying any additional premium.

T. GALLOWAY, Registrar.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
39, THROGMORTON STREET, BANK, LONDON.
Empowered by Act of Parliament.

The following are among the **Advantages of this Company**:

1. A large subscribed Capital, with a rapidly accumulating Premium Fund invested in Government and other available securities.
2. Assurance of the lowest rate of premium for the sum assured, thereby in effect giving to every policy holder a fixed and certain Bonus without any risk.
3. Assurance of the longest life lives up to the age of 80.
4. Premiums payable Half-yearly or Quarterly.
5. Advances made on Policies when their value exceeds 50l.
6. The Policies of this Office are purchased by the Company at once on a loan of 90 per cent of the sum assured.
7. In Assurances for advances of money, as security for debts, or when the least present outlay is desirable, the tables and rates of interest of this Office are carefully calculated to meet the interests of all classes of assureds.

ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE 100 <i>l</i> .			
Age.	For 5 Years.	For 7 Years.	Term of Life.
25	£1 0 3	£1 0 7	£1 15 1
30	1 1 10	1 2 1	1 19 10
35	1 3 4	1 3 8	2 5 10
40	1 5 7	1 6 2	2 13 9

A Board of Directors, with the Medical Officers, attend daily
EDWARD BATES, Resident Director.

STANDARD OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
s, King William-street, City.—Capital, ONE MILLION.
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THE very Economical Management of this Institution enables the Directors to offer to the Public the *Lowest Rates of Premium, with perfect Security to the Assured*; which will be found advantageous in all cases, and especially on Insurances for limited periods.

Age.	First five Years.	Second five Years.	Third five Years.	Fourth five Years.	Remainder of Life.
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15	£0 19 4	£1 3 5	£1 7 11	£1 13 1	£1 18 10
25	1 3 6	1 8 7	1 14 5	2 1 4	2 9 7
35	1 10 4	1 17 2	2 5 6	2 15 8	3 8 4
45	2 4 6	2 14 8	3 7 4	4 3 6	5 4 3

By order of the Board of Directors. WM. WRIGHT & SONS

THE LONDON, EDINBURGH, and DUBLIN
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 3, Charlotte
 row, Mansion House, London.—Capital £500,000.

Directors.—A. Anderson, Esq.
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Important and salutary improvements have been introduced into Life Assurance practice by this Company.

The whole Profits of the Mutual or Participating Branch Assurance, are divided amongst the assured of that Class, who are relieved from all responsibility.

A Liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.
One-half of the first seven years Premiums may remain unpaid, affording a greater facility for Loan Transactions than any other plan which has been suggested—allowing a Policy to

dropped at one-half of the usual sacrifice—and entitling the insured at a future period, when loss of health may prevent him from obtaining a New Assurance, to continue a Policy for double the amount of the sum for which he has paid Premiums.

Age	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.	6th Year.	7th Year.
20	£0 18 0	£0 18 11	£0 19 10	£1 0 9	£1 1 8	£1 2 7	£1 3 6
25	1 0 7	1 1 7	1 2 7	1 3 7	1 4 7	1 5 7	1 6 7

30	1	3	7	1	4	9	1	5	11	1	7	1	1	8	3	1	9	5	1	10
35	1	6	11	1	8	2	1	9	5	1	10	8	1	11	11	1	13	2	1	16
40	1	11	5	1	12	11	1	14	5	1	15	11	1	17	5	1	18	11	2	20
45	1	16	6	1	18	3	2	0	0	3	1	9	2	3	6	2	5	3	2	2
50	2	3	9	2	5	10	2	7	11	2	10	0	2	12	1	2	14	8	2	2

CALEDONIAN LIFE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, removed from No. 8, WELLINGTON-STREET,
LONDON BRIDGE, Southwark, to No. 27, MOORGATE-
STREET, CITY, for the INSURANCE of LIVES, granting imme-
diate, deferred, and Survivorship Annuities, Endowments, and

George Pilcher, Esq. Surgeon.—Herbert Sturmy, Esq. Solicitor.
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THE CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated
By Royal Charter in 1805, offers to the public the security of an ample and well established fund, and a guarantee of all the advantages of profits on the Mutual Assurance plan without the risk which attends every such scheme in the outset. The policy is issued for a term of years, and may be renewed as low as safety will permit, and may be made payable Yearly, Half Yearly, or Quarterly.

For the whole Life, With					For the whole Life, With				
Participation of Profits.					Participation of Profits.				
Age	Yearly.	Half-Yearly.	Quarterly.	Quarterly.	Age	Yearly.	Half-Yearly.	Quarterly.	Quarterly.
	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
25	2	1	1	4	0	10	10	0	11
30	2	6	3	1	4	0	12	3	3
35	3	0	0	1	12	3	0	0	12
40	3	0	9	1	11	6	0	6	0
45	3	10	8	1	16	9	0	18	9
50	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3
55	4	19	1	10	1	16	0	7	55
60	6	0	9	3	3	6	1	12	7

The Company also, at an advanced Premium, assures Life payable on the party attaining the age of 60, or before it, should death occur.

Prospectuses, and every information afforded gratis, at the

Office, JAMES INGLIS, Manager.
Sales by Auction.
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By Mr. SOUTHGATE, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, and

MONDAY, June 1,
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS

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In various Departments of Literature, including the
LIBRARY of a BOHEMIAN and the
Musée Français, vols. mor. extra-Dugdale's Monasticon, 1
Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel, 3 vols. L. P.—Dugdale's History
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& Co.—Prout's Sketches in France, Switzerland, and Italy, 1
Scenery of Portugal and Spain—Hain & Tudal's English
Lands.—Is Quæro: Finkerton's Collection of Voyages ar
Russia, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 8

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Mr. SOUTHGATE begs to announce that he is instructed
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An EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE COLLECTION of COPPERPLATES, BOOKS of PRINTS, and MODERN ENGRAVINGS, including the STOCK of the late N. THOMAS CLAY, presumed to be admirably adapted for Exportation as well as for the Country Trade and General Dealers. May be viewed, and Catalogues had.

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MRS. JOHN SLATER begs to apprise her former Pupils, that her LESSONS IN GEOGRAPHY ANCIENT AND MODERN, are now published, and may be had of Suttaby & Co. Stationers' court, Ludgate-street; Souter, Fleet-street; of Bowdley & Kirby, Oxford-street; or Mrs. Slater, 14, Great-street, Bond-square, and 93, rail-mart.

THE JUNE NUMBER, BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY, Edited by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

CONTAINS—
Mr. Ainsworth's Guy Fawkes, with an Illustration by Geo. Cruikshank.
Mr. Foxe Varinsh, with an Illustration, by Alfred Croquis.
A Day at Eton, by Edward Jesse, author of, 'A Day at Hampton Court.'
Journal of Old Barnes, the Pantaloon, on a Trip to Paris.
An Epistle from Miss Scorn Spriggins to Miss Henrietta Tins.
Judging by Appearances—Mistakes in a Court of Justice.
Lines on L. E. L., by B. Simmons.
Mauchester—Moral Economy of Large Towns, by Dr. W. C. Taylor.
Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

THE METROPOLITAN for JUNE will contain,

1. The History of the Jews, from the decline of the Maccabees to the Present day.
2. What are our Passions? By Leigh Cliffe, Esq.
3. A House in the Rue d'Enfer.
4. Song of the Tuscan Maiden. By Mrs. Crawford.
5. Note-book of an Irish Barrister.
6. Italy. By an Exile.
7. Lines on the Death of Lord William Russell. By Mr. Abdy.
8. Lord Killikelly.
9. The Old Bachelor's Vine Vaults. By Miles Malloy.
10. The Foster Son, from the German of Mad. C. Sickler.
11. The Old Chateau of Colostère. By Conolly Meares, Esq.
12. A Pilgrimage from Fontainebleau to Scotland. By Miss Harris.
13. Some Passages in the Life of John Hope.
14. Stanzas to Mrs. Butler on reading her Play of Francis the First. By Mrs. Crawford.
15. Notices of New Books, &c.

Saunders & Otley, Publishers, Conduit-street, Agents for Ireland, John Cumming, Dublin; for Scotland, Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL for JUNE

comprises Intelligence from all parts of India, China, and the Straits, to the latest dates—embraces copious details respecting the State of Afghanistan and Transoxiana, and the British Force in that quarter—The Political Condition of the Native States of Nepal, Burmah, Sikkim, the Punjab, the Hills, Tanjore, &c.—The Progress of the Russian Army invading Khiva—Formation of the Bengal Volunteer Regiment to China—A Declaration of the Supreme Court of that Presidency on the Opium Question; with Original Papers of much interest.
London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE

for JUNE, price 2s. 6d.
Contents:—1. The Present Session; The Irish Municipal Reform, and Lord Stanley's Registration. 2. Our Portrait Gallery. No. VIII. Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., with an etching. 3. Our Fellow Lodgers, by Rev. Robert Walsh, L.D., &c. 4. Stray Leaflets from the German Oak—5. Gallery of Illustrations. No. XI. Swift, Part IV. 6. Birch's Translation of Faust—7. Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragon, by Harry Lorrequer, Chap. XIII. 8. The Journey, Chap. XIV. 9. Dublin, Chap. XV. 10. Captain Power, Chap. XVI. 11. The Vice-Prince, Chap. XVII. 12. Trinity College: A Lecture—8. Pope's Romish Misquotation—9. The Pope's Bull, an Epigram—10. Rough Notes on a Rough Ride from the East, Part I.—11. Critical Reviews.
Dublin: William Curry, Jun. & Co.; Samuel Holdsworth, London; Fraser & Co. Edinburgh. Sold by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

THE ELECTRIC REVIEW for JUNE.

Contents:—
1. Sir Henry Vane the younger.
2. Newman's Lectures on Justification.
3. Crosthwaite's Synchrology.
4. British Seamen—Hostility of the State Church to their religious instruction.
5. Mrs. Ellis's Sons of the Soil.
6. Auricular Confession.
7. Wayland's Human Responsibility—American Slavery.
8. The Opium Trade and War, &c., &c.
London: Ball, Arnold & Co. 34, Paternoster-row.

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE, for JUNE,

No. 6. Edited by R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, Esq.—
Contents:—1. Forms of Government, established in the British Colonies. 2. Van Diemen's Land: moral, physical, and political. 3. Emigration to the Canadas. 4. Honourable East India Company's Surveys, Memoir of Codrington, now called Coorg. 5. Church Lands in Upper Canada. 6. Religious Wants of the Colonies: New South Wales. 7. New Zealand Colonization. 8. Kew and its Gardens: Botany considered with reference to the Colonies. 9. Formosa: Tak-Wan-Foo—10. Past and Present State of the American Navy—Colonial Intelligence, Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c.
Fisher, Son, & Co. Newgate-street, London.

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (No. LXV), just published,

1. GEORGE CRUIKSHANK (with Cuts and Etchings).
2. DUTCH and GERMAN SCHOOLS.
3. LYRICS of a LIFE GUARDIAN.
4. REMEDIES for the SLAVE TRADE—Fowell Buxton—Turnbull.
5. PRINCE ALBERT.
6. SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY.
7. AMERICAN BOUNDARY QUESTION (with Illustrative Map).
8. Notices of New Books—Critical and Miscellaneous.
H. Hooper, 13, Pall Mall East, London.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN REVIEW, No. XX.

1. The China Question.
2. New Literature of Belgium—Willems.
3. Land and the Lapianders.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1840.

REVIEWS

Hand-Loom Weavers. Report on the Midland Districts of England. By Joseph Fletcher, Esq., Secretary to the Commission.—Presented to both Houses of Parliament by order of Her Majesty.

HAVING on former occasions examined some of the principal branches of British industry, we propose now to take a view of the Ribbon manufacture, which presents some features of peculiar interest; and we could desire no better opportunity than the appearance of Mr. Fletcher's Report. Of this Report, extending to 356 folio pages, we must, in justice to Mr. Fletcher, observe, that the funds available for the extensive inquiries, which it records, were limited to one hundred pounds! and that during their progress he had to perform the additional duty of Secretary to the Commission. After this we cannot but lament that such large sums have been so frequently wasted in inquiries, conducted by persons who did not know what statistics meant; and in reports constructed on the approved style of Elizabethan architecture, full of

Long passages that lead to nothing.

The manufacture of ribbons and laces appears to have been the first branch of the silk trade established in England. So early as the reign of Henry VI. the trade was cursed with protection, and consequently remained nearly stationary, until the folly of bigotry in France committed a greater blunder than the folly of commercial jealousy in England, by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Several of the Huguenots settled in Coventry, which had already become noted for woven fabrics, and about the beginning of the last century silk began to be mixed with woollen, in the manufacture of a species of poplin, and some pieces of whole silk were occasionally wrought. By degrees the preparation of the finer materials superseded the coarser; woollens migrated to Yorkshire, poplins protracted a lingering existence in Ireland, and Coventry gained almost exclusive possession of the ribbon trade. The manufacture, however, advanced slowly, for the wisdom of our ancestors imposed heavy duties on thrown silk for the benefit of the throwsters, and prohibited the importation of foreign silk goods, so as to deprive manufactures of the benefit of competition.

The progress of invention in the cotton trade extended itself to the silk trade, for the blighting influence of prohibitory laws and protecting duties cannot destroy, though it sadly limits enterprise and ingenuity. The introduction of the Dutch or engine-loom, made a considerable change for the better, but the articles produced were of a very inferior description, "the figured goods being scarcely superior to cotton ribbons."

At length, the wisdom of prohibitions, drawbacks, protecting duties, and bounties, began to be doubted; and proposals were made for establishing a wiser and more liberal system. Of course, short-sighted cupidity took the alarm; an attempt was made to raise the cry of national hostility; the advocates of Free Trade were accused of sacrificing the interests of the British to the French manufactures, and the "practical men" predicted immediate ruin to the country, if what they were pleased to term the British system, should be abandoned. Appeals were made to the sense of the country on one side, and to the nonsense of the country on the other; the fate of the question hung long in the balance, but fortunately the silk manufacturers did not form the majority of the legislature, so common sense carried the day. The result affords

an edifying comment on the predictions of "practical men;" the silk trade, instead of being ruined, has more than trebled in quantity, and has made a still greater advance in quality. From 1815 to 1817 inclusive, when the prohibitory system flourished in unopposed vigour, the average total import of raw, waste, and thrown silk was 1,415,000 lb.: and in 1838 the amount was 4,887,419 lb. In 1823 there were only five Jacquard looms in Coventry; there are now more than 4,500.

The habits formed under the prohibitory system proved a serious injury. Though the manufacturers in the fancy and gauze ribbons could scarcely expect to rival the French, who possessed all the facilities of practice, taste specially cultivated, and a long-established market, they made the attempt, and the consequence was, extensive failures, which threw a large number of hands out of employment. But, while the French fancy ribbons thus triumphed, the British plain ribbons drove the Swiss out of the market, being better wrought, of finer quality, and 20 per cent. cheaper. The French goods had, and have, the advantage over the English, not in price, but in taste; and the cause of this superiority is stated with force and simplicity by an intelligent witness.

"The highest class of French ribbons, the Coventry manufacturers can only look at, not copy; for they have not jacquard machinery of the requisite 'numbers' (of needles which guide the warp threads). The highest machines at St. Etienne are about 1,050; 900 are common, as also 600 and 400; while in Coventry the highest is 600, and the greater number 400, with some 250. The manufacturers say they have no market to pay for the higher machinery, the French having possession of the first-class market, for which alone it could be worked; and in entering that market they must enter into a struggle with the whole force of French taste and fashion, for which they are quite unprepared. There are now in Coventry a few intelligent weavers, who have taken up the business of designing, but it consists only in making up combinations from French patterns, and bits of prints, which they do now draft; a thing but a few years ago quite unexampled. For a design they frequently get nothing, and never more than half a crown; their livelihood being derived from the merely mechanical operation of drafting the patterns upon chequered paper for the reader, who, with the stamper, transfers the pattern from the chequered drawing to the cards of the machine. The reading and stamping is done on the premises of the larger manufacturers; but at the houses of those who make it a profession, for the smaller. The Coventry manufacturers never use a trial loom, consisting of a single-hand loom with a jacquard machine attached, as the French do, for the purpose of trying patterns before they are put into the engine-loom; and hence results much loss and mischief."

Those who call for a renewal of prohibitions or protecting duties,—for in the silk trade, as well as elsewhere, there are persons on whom experience is thrown away,—gravely propose that tastes should be taxed, in other words, that *fancy* should be taken into account in levying the *ad valorem* duty. This proposition of course comes from a "practical man," who never once dreamed of estimating how far the taste for French ribbons tends to create a taste for ribbons generally; and he could not comprehend how the banishment of the fair trader might raise up a far more formidable rival in the smuggler. Ribbons are a more manageable matter than corn, and fortunately the producers can open a way for their own escape from the patronage of protecting duties, a patronage ever fatal to the object of its affection.

The Nuneaton Committee of Weavers claim, either prohibition of the import of wrought silk, or the abolition of the Corn Laws, and state their case in a sentence:—

"If we cannot have prohibition, we require the

repeal of the Corn-laws. The return to prohibition would increase our trade. The repeal of the Corn-laws would cheapen bread, and increase trade, through ribbons, among other goods, being taken in exchange for corn."

Mr. Fletcher enters into a very minute examination of the influence of the Corn Laws on the manufacturing population, and dwells with force on their oppressive and demoralizing tendency.

The Coventry weavers also ask for the establishment of a school of design, and a limited protection for patterns. No one now disputes the propriety of either demand; the only question is, as to the extent of encouragement and protection necessary to the requisites of the case. In the mean time, the manufacturers are bestirring themselves to excite artistic taste among their workmen; active preparations are in progress for opening at Coventry, during the summer, an Exhibition of machinery and manufactures, similar to those at Manchester and Birmingham, and the attention of the managers is particularly directed to the collection of such objects as will be most likely to excite the fancy of the operatives. We mention this with the earnest hope, that some of our artists will contribute the loan of their works to this useful Exhibition, and that the patrons of art will assist it from their collections.

We come now to consider the industrial condition of the weavers, who, including winders and warpers, amount to between 17 and 18,000 persons in Coventry and its vicinity. They may be divided into "single-hand" and "engine" weavers, both of which are again separated into weavers of fancy and plain goods. Practically, however, the "single-hand" weavers, whether of plain or fancy goods, form but one class; they for the most part reside in the rural districts, and carry on their business by means of undertakers.

"Each undertaker has generally seven or eight looms; a few have a greater number, up to sixteen; and one even fifty; but the man who has seven or eight looms finds himself fully occupied in managing the business of them, and when he has more than that number he requires the aid of an assistant, of nearly the same ability as himself, at wages. * * Besides fetching and carrying the work (which he sometimes leaves to his wife), and superintending the work in the whole of the looms, the undertaker, with the aid of a boy to turn the machine, does the warping, which is the most difficult and the nicest of the operations; but he does not weave unless he have only two or three looms, one of which he will then work himself. * * The winding is the work of women and children, and is generally done in the undertaker's family: when it is not, the undertaker gives often to the families of labourers who are not weavers, 1½d. per ounce for winding fine warps, and 1½d. for coarse warps, and for shute, which is commonly of a heavier thread. When an undertaker's looms are at full work, they generally find employment for all his family in winding, since it would require two pair of hands, if both women, or a larger number, if part of them children, as is usually the case, to wind for every ten looms. The undertaker's wife, if she have very good silk, may earn 5s. per week; if silk of an average quality, only 4s., 3s. 6d., or 3s. The value of the children's services may be known from the rate at which they are hired from other families. Their parents are paid 6d. per week for their services during the whole of the first year; 9d. for the next six months; and 1s. or 1s. 3d. afterwards: the advance in the hire of the children is sometimes earlier. Children never get more than 1s. 6d. per week for winding, the usual hours being from seven a.m. to eight p.m.; but at from ten to fourteen years of age (generally about twelve) the little winders of both sexes are put into the loom."

Three-fourths of the actual weavers in the single-hand loom are females, and the remainder boys. When we consider, then, that the price of the raw material bears a much larger proportion to the cost of the manufactured article than any other woven fabric, we can at once see

why the undertaker should be paid at a much higher rate than the weavers, and also why the undertaking system would be maintained among the dispersed population of the rural districts, after it was abandoned in the city. The greater part of the engine-work in Coventry is conducted on the journey-work system, which is obviously an improvement on that just described.

"The 'first-hand journeyman' has his own looms, which, though more valuable, are fewer in number than those of the single-hand undertaker; and his house is generally so constructed, especially the modern ones, which are by far the best, as to have the household apartments on the ground floor, the sleeping apartments on the first floor, and the workshop at the top, capable of accommodating three or four looms. He obtains the work from the master, the warp prepared, and the shute in the hank; he finds loom-shop, looms, jacquard machinery (if he be in the figure-trade), and the wear and tear of all gearing; he gets the winding of the shute done, commonly in his own family, for which, when he takes in the work, he is paid usually at the rate of 1d. per ounce, though sometimes less. * * * The 'first-hand' is responsible to the manufacturer for all deficiency of weight beyond one ounce in twenty allowed for waste in the shute, and the same for thrums in the warp. The winding of the shute was, after its withdrawal from the undertaker, for some time done by the manufacturer; but this is now again given to the first-hand journeyman, on terms as cheap to the master, while some employment is afforded to the younger members of the weaver's family."

This system, however, is open to some objections, of which the depression and insecurity of the journeyman's "journey hands" are the most prominent.

"A great advantage of the journeywork system to the manufacturer is, as in the undertaking, the fact of the fixed capital being upon the hands of the first-hand workman, who, in his turn, necessarily throws off the labour of the mere journey-hand at the first depression, the recurrence of which is inevitable; and a very unfortunate class of people are thus kept in the most demoralising uncertainty between the loom-shop and the workhouse, which, however, can never take in the whole on any extensive depression. These are, in fact, the legitimate successors of the journey-hands employed formerly by undertakers, with this exception, that their position is rendered still worse by the competition of hands brought up in the yet more depressed single-hand trade, and of female labour, which they formerly excluded with such jealousy, but which is now countenanced by the extensive employment of the females of their families by the 'first hands,' who possess in their little capital an element of prosperity which counteracts the depressing influence of the cheaper labour. The mere journey-hands, indeed, find it better to work for a factory master at two-thirds the common trade prices paid for work, than to be journeyman's journey-men, sometimes on no better terms—the filling being in both cases done by the employer. But they would all prefer to be 'first hands,' with their own looms."

The factory system in the silk trade is limited by the difficulty of applying steam-power to the Jacquard loom, or, in other words, to the production of fancy goods. There are some factories of hand-loom weavers, in which an economy of labour has been judiciously effected by employing two pair of hands on each loom; the process of "picking up," or tending and cleaning the threads of the warp, being given to one pair of hands, while the other proceeds uninterruptedly with the "shooting down," or passing of the shuttles. The operatives, however, dislike the innovation, which they deem likely to lower the price of work; but as it would increase production, Mr. Fletcher thinks that on the whole they would be gainers by its general adoption.

In examining the moral condition of the weavers of Coventry, our attention is early directed to the progress of Socialism, which is thus described by Mr. Fletcher:—

"Among the more active-minded young men, the

strange theoretical confusion of all the relations of civil life, commonly called 'socialism,' has great sway; but the older men have generally no intellectual excitements whatever. The occupation of the ribbon weaver, especially if he have good silk, leaves his mind at liberty to ruminate; and the loom is here frequently called 'the weaver's study.' One of the weavers told me, that when he has to prepare himself for a speech, he never can do it half so well as in the loom. The intelligence and dexterity of the leaders of the men are, in fact, very remarkable; partly arising from their long practice politically at elections. And I believe the great body of them to be sensitively awake to the seizure of any means of bettering their condition, which could be pointed out to them, except that of self-cultivation, for which the grown-up men have, for the most part, little means or opportunity, and less taste. As a key to self-control, to self-respect, and to the respect of others, some of the younger leaders of the men are, however, awakening to its importance to themselves as individuals, and to the class in whose fate they share."

Incidentally, in his notice of the Mechanics' Institute, Mr. Fletcher reveals that the best check against Socialism, as against any other systematic nonsense, is the diffusion of knowledge and the cultivation of intelligence.

"It is worthy of notice, as showing the character of some of the rising intelligence, that some sixty or seventy 'socialists' have seceded from the institution, and formed themselves into a separate establishment, because the members generally would not submit to the disturbance of the discussions of which they made the institution the theatre."

We may add, that the Socialists are generally opposed to the Lyceums at Manchester, and to Mechanics' Institutes everywhere.

Mr. Fletcher draws a lamentable picture of the moral condition of the country weavers; but he quotes the following evidence to prove that there are some signs of amendment:—

"Mr. Stephens, one of the oldest undertakers at Nuneaton, where it is generally allowed that the manners of the people are somewhat better, showed that a similar state of things was there by no means of recent origin; the habits of the weavers in his own youth being rude, idle, dissolute, and barbarous, in every respect. He drew an amusing picture of the old dress and manners—the poor cottage; the deadness to religious influence; the ignorance and drunkenness; the early working of the children—much earlier than at the present day, and more severely—and the barbarous amusements. He is confident that their conduct has, on the whole, improved, and their condition proportionately."

This, however, is not the only evidence that the advance of manufactures and the progress of the factory system have tended to improve, and not to debase the morals of the people.

"It may surprise the denouncers of the factory system, to find all the vices and miseries which they attributed to it, flourishing so rankly in the midst of a population, not only without the walls of a factory, but also beyond the contamination of a large town. Still more, that these vices and miseries decline as the population emerges from the condition which might have been fondly anticipated to be one of rural innocence and happiness, to be a town and factory population. For the single-hand trade of the country not only exhibits the greatest demoralization at home, but helps to fill the criminal calendars of neighbouring counties. But the truth of this apparently stubborn and paradoxical fact, will readily be acknowledged, when they revert to the moral constitution of a trade, in lieu of limiting their attention to the vast material of a factory, or the person of its master. If, by employing the labour of women and children in such proportion as to sacrifice the home of the workman and the school of his offspring, industry is allowed to walk upon its hands and knees, what wonder that it should become a mis-shapen and rancorous cripple, ready at any moment to rebel against its master? It matters not whether it be in the factory or out of it, except that in the former case the master is somewhat within its reach, while in the dispersed hand-loom weaving, such as that of the single-hand ribbon trade, he is almost entirely

removed from the clamour. It is true, that this is a state not worse than one of utter barbarism, in which the women and children are equally the slaves; but we have a co-existent civilization, and barbarism and civilization cannot in the long run co-exist profitably to the latter, if even safely. If by any means the labour of the man can be made a sufficient source of income to the family, and that of the wife and children rendered quite subordinate to it, (the former left chiefly to the due performance of the domestic duties, which are her proper office in civilized life, and the latter trained in order, religion, and intelligence, which, without some leisure, and without a home, they cannot be,) the philanthropist will have good reason to congratulate humanity, whether this be or be not effected by bringing the men into closer connexion within the walls of a factory. This is on the whole perhaps not unfavourable, as in the instance of the hand-factories of Bedford, where they are brought into closer connexion with the master, and augmented intelligence gradually promises to gain the mastery over increased incitements to dissipation."

Mr. Fletcher's returns, describing the state of popular instruction, afford conclusive evidence that, in too many schools, the first great requisite is to teach "the teachers." We may quote, as a specimen of the qualifications requisite for the important task of training the youth of this country in the nineteenth century, the following replies to the query of "general remarks":—

"P.S. To excuse my bad writing."

"(Signed) EDWARD PARKER."

"All Efforts seem to be Nearly in vain Since so many beer Shops have been permitted to Drink beer on the premises who dread the consequence in futur if not prevented."

In examining the political condition of the weavers, Mr. Fletcher, after alluding to some Chartist doctrines, observes with equal force and truth:—

"However unclear their ideas of administration may be, the desire for universal suffrage, with the supplementary contrivances for giving it full effect, has strong hold of the popular feelings in this district. * * * I cannot but express my warm concurrence in the views of Malthus on this subject, who justly regards the value of political privileges to the labouring classes as consisting in their indirect moral influence, far more than in their direct legislative efficacy. Their possession is assuredly the only political guarantee which a population can have for equal justice; but an enlightened public opinion is a moral security far more effective; one which governments of every form must respect; and one of which the labouring classes of England ought to appreciate the value in their own country; for without it the mere political forms of liberty can neither be acquired, usefully exercised, nor even maintained."

Anxiety to possess a vote, is good presumptive evidence of anxiety to perform the duties of a man and a citizen; giving an honest vote, when a person has the power, is not the exercise of a privilege conceded by the government, but the performance of a duty prescribed by the state. The claim of the elective franchise, and the exercise of it, are *primâ facie* virtuous actions; and the punishment for either is an attack on the very foundation of public morality. But we do not limit the application of these obvious truths to the parliamentary franchise; we agree with Mr. Fletcher, that they have at least equal force, in their application to municipalities, parishes, "Conseils des Prudhommes," and every institution connected with local government.

The question of wages in the silk trade is one of no ordinary difficulty. The weavers are paid by the piece, and, consequently, the amount of earnings must vary according to the skill and industry of the operative; and the net gain must be further modified by the deductions for hire of looms, assistance in warping, winding, &c. From Mr. Fletcher's calculations, we think it follows that the engine-weavers may earn the means of comfortable subsistence; but that the hand-loom

weavers are generally in a very distressed condition, with very little prospect of amelioration, unless they change their occupation. To this, indeed, they must eventually be forced by the mere progress of mechanical improvement, which, though it may operate at present as a disturbing force, will eventually develop its powers of readjustment. The following view of the weaving population, fairly states the nature of their condition:—

"With regard to their pecuniary and physical condition, it will have been seen that the money price of labour in ribbon weaving has, on the whole, declined less during the present century than the price of the articles on which it is usually expended, while a re-organization of the trade has greatly improved the position and circumstances of the great body of the city weavers, at the same time that it extinguished a middle class of employers; that the money earnings of the rural single-hand weavers were almost always wretchedly low, and are now little altered; that the condition of the ribbon weavers, so far as it is determined by the amount of their 'real wages,' or of the commodities which their money wages will purchase, has not, on the whole, declined during the present century, but, in the case of the city weavers, has much improved; that within the last ten years, since the recovery of the shock felt on the first introduction of foreign ribbons, and of the consequent depression of prices for weaving, there have been, however, successive reductions in these prices, under the mutual competition of the city and rural weavers; that, though their *positive* comforts have, on the whole, increased during the past years of the present century, the *relative* reward of labour has declined, as compared with the general condition of the handicrafts and of the propertied classes; and that this relative decline produces discontent among the weavers, and uneasiness among the neighbouring higher ranks of labourers. The homes of the first-hand journeymen in the city present considerable appearance of comfort, and those of the single-hand weavers in the country frequently one of much misery; while the decline in out-door habits among the city weavers entails a physical inferiority which forebodes both immediate and future unhappiness. In 'condition,' therefore, by which term the Commission undoubtedly contemplated their 'physical condition,' the ribbon weavers, but more especially the single-hand weavers, are a class not *positively* depressed, but *relatively* outstripped by other classes of society. By these, however, they cannot be abandoned to *relative* depression without evils being incurred of the most serious magnitude, through the struggles and uneasiness which must ensue among the labouring classes generally, from the existence in the midst of society of masses relatively so low in condition."

We cannot conclude without observing that this Report fully confirms what we have more than once endeavoured to impress upon our readers,—namely, that the rapid progress of machinery and manufactures in modern times is a new element of society, and cannot, therefore, be regulated by antiquated laws and forms. The steam-engine has no precedent; the self-acting mule cannot be regulated by tradition; the condensed population in manufacturing districts, the consequent rise in the value of landed property, the accumulation of capital, and other important results, which it is unnecessary to specify, are all new. Here are innovations, whether we like them or not; it is no longer in our power to adopt the aphorism "*stare super antiquas vias*"; we cannot here stand "*on the old way*," for the best of all possible reasons, because the old way has no existence. The attempt to legislate for manufacturing England, on the principles that were suited to agricultural England a century ago, is not very practicable, and is very hazardous. We rejoice, therefore, whenever any inquiry is made into the condition of the manufacturing population, and especially when the inquiry is conducted by so intelligent an investigator as Mr. Fletcher.

A Summer in Brittany. By T. A. Trollope, Esq., B.A. Edited by Frances Trollope. 2 vols. Colburn.

AVAILING ourselves of the phrase of satisfaction which, according to Miss Sinclair, is a Scotch peasant's highest praise, we "cannot complain" of Mr. Trollope's '*Summer in Brittany*'—a pleasant record of holiday travel, written smartly rather than sentimentally, and bearing close relationship, both in the manner of description, and in the temper of such incidental remarks as occur, to the clever, caustic, and one-sided books of travel, which paved the way for 'Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw' and 'Widow Barnaby.'—For a thousand reasons, indeed, *Brittany* is a rich field for the summer journalist. It has historical associations, ancient and modern, closely linked with traditions and memorable passages belonging to our own annals—scenery of a variety and picturesqueness denied to other departments of France—and a people, with no common pertinacity, holding fast to manners and habits in which there is something to respect, more for the fancy to work upon. Whether in the market-place of a South Welsh seaport, stumbling upon the crew of a wrecked vessel, who could communicate by the aid of their *patois* with the inhabitants, little less changed than themselves since the days when Welsh and Bretons were one tribe!—whether in the dingy depths of a *cabinet de lecture* in Paris, turning over a well-thumbed volume of Balzac's '*Chouans*,' or Emile Souvestre's '*Les Derniers Bretons*'—we have never talked with a Breton, or read a Breton book, without being more or less fascinated into a sympathetic curiosity and interest. Apropos of the last-named work—one of the most delightful contributions to modern French literature, and of which we gave our readers a specimen some four years ago (see '*The Breton Joiner*,' *Athen.* No. 427)—Mr. Trollope, in his preface, owns his large obligations to it: his book also doing its part in bringing before us some idea of life, manners, and scenery in the French provinces. The thing was wanted. We have been far too apt, like our brethren beyond Calais, to fancy that "*the Great Nation*" had its beginning, middle, and end in Paris!

We will trace Mr. Trollope's route as carefully as our limits permit. He entered France by Havre, successfully passed through Graville, Harfleur, Tancarville, with its castle of the Montmorencys (grand names these!), Lillebonne, in the Roman times Juliobona, and Caudebec, to Jumièges. Here, after the legend of Agnes Sorel has been hinted at, and the war which Abbot Robert d'Etalan "waged with the inhabitants of Quillebeuf during many years," (the object of contention being neither more nor less than a sturgeon!) dismissed, Mr. Trollope notices some of the superstitions which are presumed to have descended to them isolated from remote antiquity:—

"The inhabitants of the peninsula formed by the river at Jumièges, have the character of being particularly superstitious, and some customs are still in use among them, which must have descended from a high antiquity. Take, for example, their receipt for finding a body of a person lost in the river—a circumstance of no frequent occurrence. A wax taper, which has been duly blessed, is fixed on a plank, and then lighted and committed to the current. The discovery of the corpse is then easy; for, say the people of Jumièges, the candle never fails to remain stationary precisely over the spot where it lies beneath the waves."

At St. Georges de Boscherville, Mr. Trollope, in whose pages "*the substantial*" of board and lodging plays a very prominent part, commends the cabarets of Normandy: he follows, too, Messrs. Turner and Cotman, in doing full honour to the church, one of the finest remains of Norman architecture. Rouen we will pass,

as a place comparatively exhausted by book-makers—thence to Quillebeuf, the "*gai*" Lisiens, and Falaise. The last, as the birth-place of William the Conqueror, and as the scene of nine sieges, the last made by Henry Quatre, of glorious memory, could hardly fail to be full of legends. Apropos, for instance, of the ninth siege—

"One is related of a young merchant and his mistress, who fell together in the breach. He had contrived some mode of escaping with her from the town; but to this the lady would by no means consent, protesting that she should hate him for the proposal, were it not that she well knew that his desire to quit the town arose solely from his fear for her safety. So they went back into the thickest of the fray. * * Another heroine, by her undaunted bravery, so won the good will of the conqueror, that she obtained, as a peculiar favour to herself, that the street in which she lived should be exempted from the general pillage."

From Falaise, the road to La Breche du Diable seems measured by the delusive "*bittock*," which, according to Scott, by its ever-varying length exasperates unlucky pedestrians in the North Country. Caen, which succeeds, like every other point in this route, is a spot full of interest. Next comes Bayeux, whose tapestry has been described by antiquarians with so religious a minuteness, that we need not again unfold it; and whose Cathedral beguiles Mr. Trollope to tell the legend of the canon of Cambremer's ride on Satan's back on Christmas Eve, 1537, and how the wily monk compelled the Old Serpent to carry him from Bayeux to Rome, where,—as it was ordained that a canon of Bayeux must do,—he chaunted the epistle at the midnight mass, and returned to his own place, all within six hours, and, what was more comfortable, without paying his precious soul for saddle-hire! Bayeux was left for St.-Lo:—

"Our conveyance upon this occasion was in an enormous overgrown sort of gig, with a ponderous head to it. This hybrid machine was—I cannot say calculated—but compelled to contain nine human beings, exclusive of the driver and their baggage. One seat for three persons occupied the hindmost part of the vehicle. * * The huge body of the carriage creaking and labouring with its load—the ten inmates and an extensive assortment of handboxes, baskets, portmanteaus, and miscellaneous lumber, * among which we noticed' two or three hencoops, an old side-saddle, and the iron curtain-rods of a window, stowed away over head; all rested on two enormous wheels, and was dragged by one sleek and sturdy black horse in the shafts, assisted by a most miserable-looking half-starved gray, about a quarter the size of his big companion."

In a subsequent page, we learn, that one of the sights at St.-Lo is the "*haras*," an establishment for breeding horses—a branch of economy to which the French government is now, we are told, paying increased attention. We would fain stop at St.-Lo, among the pretty poor-rate collectors who stopped our travellers, or in the church, with its picturesque congregation, were we even yet in Brittany, or had we not also to pass Contances, with its magnificent cathedral, commanding a glorious prospect, and its Roman remains, now known by the name of "*Les Piliers*," and Granville, so famed in the Vendean war, for the attack made on its strong walls by Laroche-Jacquelin, at the head of his thirty thousand peasants. Nor must Avranches, that memorable scene of Henry the Second of England's humiliation, after Becket's murder, detain us. The natural drive from Avranches leads to Mont St. Michel, across the sands. Here, Mr. Trollope was all but lost, by the stupid lethargy of his driver:—

"These sands are notoriously dangerous, of very considerable extent, and intersected in every direction by little arms of the sea: the chances are ten to one that a person unacquainted with the localities would lose his way; although this might seem impossible

to a stranger who sees an apparently unbroken extent of sand before him, and the mount rising from the midst of it, at a distance, as it seems, of a mile at most, but which, in fact, is three or four leagues; and this losing the way, or only missing it for a time, is disagreeable when the nearest terra firma is three or four miles off, and the tide coming in with rapidity, as it sometimes does over these sands, that exceeds that of a fleet horse. But this is not the worst of it. Five small rivers, the Sée, the Selune, the Thar, the Guindre, and the Couesnon, fall into the bay, and have to find their way across the vast extent of level sand. The waters of these streams, sinking beneath the surface, and in a great measure finding their way under it, form most dangerous quicksands, which, to make the matter still worse, are continually shifting their position. * *

"At about ten o'clock we left Avranches in a huge cab with two horses, arranged à la française, that is, with one big one in the shafts, and one little one tied on with ropes outside. We jogged on quietly for about a league, among the rich fields and shady lanes of the Avranchin, and then found ourselves on the margin of the miniature sandy desert we were about to traverse. * * While we were on terra firma I had no objection to our driver going to sleep. I knew it made not the slightest difference, whether he was asleep or awake, as far as his functions as driver were concerned; but when we commenced our pathless course across the sands, I thought it advisable that our guide should be awake. I, therefore, commenced very perseveringly jerking my elbow into his ribs, and asking him a variety of questions concerning our route; but I could get nothing out of him, but an occasional half-articulated 'pas de danger,' and then the brute snored again. Thus we proceeded for about another hour, during which we had crossed, without difficulty, one of the little rivers. It was very rapid, but the water did not come above the boxes of the wheels. We now had to ford another somewhat larger stream. In we drove, but we had hardly got about a third part of the way over, when the carriage began very perceptibly to sink. Our lethargic driver now roused himself, and commenced a most desperate attack upon his horses, belabouring them furiously with the heavy handle of his whip, but still vociferating all the time 'Pas de danger! soyez tranquilles! ne bougez pas!' The horses did their best, and struggled desperately, but their bodies were already deep in the stream, which was running very fast, and their utmost efforts failed to advance us more than a yard farther. They then seemed to abandon the attempt, and remained perfectly quiet, only snorting a little. The water was now filling the lower part of the body of the carriage, which was still gradually, though very perceptibly, sinking. We began to think that it was high time to cry 'Sauve qui peut!' and a minute afterwards I found myself plunging about in the stream, scarcely able to keep my legs. For, though the water was not up to my shoulders, my legs were entangled in the loose sand, and the stream was running so fast as to puzzle me extremely. Conceiving the distance to the bank we had left behind to be less than the other, I at first attempted to get out of the water in that direction, but I plunged about, getting deeper and more involved in the sand every instant. I began not to like it at all, when I heard my companion calling to me; and, turning, I saw that he had succeeded in reaching the opposite bank. I, therefore, changed my plan of action, and, after a few violent efforts, I found the bottom getting firmer under my feet, and then easily succeeded in walking out of the stream on that side. All this time our trusty guide, who never once stretched a hand or even uttered a syllable to assist or direct us, was in the water, holding on to the end of the shaft of his still sinking vehicle, which, though all hope of saving it was gone, he was unwilling to abandon; and, his philosophy and imperturbability having quite deserted him, was bellowing 'Au secours!' and sobbing like a child. * * Fortunately his cries had been heard by some peasants, who were upon the sands searching for shrimps in the little channels and pools, and whom we now saw running towards us. The first who came up was a woman, who undertook to guide us to land. Her companions soon arrived, and we left them to do the best they could with the carriage and horses. * * The good folks were extremely kind, and exceedingly indignant

against our guide. They declared that if he had entered the stream fifteen paces higher up, we should have crossed it without any difficulty at all. It would serve him quite right, they said, to lose his carriage and horses, for it was 'une mauvaise plaisanterie d'être endormi dans un lieu comme ça.' We saw nothing more of him, but we heard that he succeeded, by means of long ropes, in getting out the horses, but that the carriage sank into the sand, and was lost."

Obliged, for the moment, to abandon his object, he was fain to content himself with the castle of Pontorson, and its legend of Tiphaine-la-Fée, alias Tiphaine, "the wife of the celebrated Duguesclin, and daughter of the Vicomte de Belliere," who, on account of her astronomical and astrological studies, was endowed by her simple neighbours with supernatural powers, whence her surname. Passing from Pontorson to Dol, we cross the ancient frontier of Normandy and Brittany; and, after such a hurried journey, shall take leave to pause, while Mr. Trollope gives all whom it may concern the general remarks which all tourists, be they ever so shallow, be they ever so profound, seem to regard as a necessary "*Lascia passare*" to a new district.

From Dol, the next step is Dinan—not a bad summer residence, though infested by our countrymen, who have there a place of worship, and a resident clergyman; a cheap place, too, since "you may live very comfortably, at a tolerably good hotel, for 3*l.* a month"—and salubrious, since its environs boast a little *brunnen*, the following testimony to whose healing powers brings us back, whimsically enough, among London names and London Annual writers:—

"A little account of its waters, sets forth that 'Lord Grenville, oncle du fameux Pitt, Julia Sheridan, auteur du Comic Annual, et niece du ministre Sheridan, M. James, auteur de Masterton, de Desultoryman, de Darney et de plusieurs autres romans, enfin Lord Tyndal grand juge d'Angleterre, et M. Hawes, président de la société, qui fait construire le tunnel sous la Tamise,' together with the two prettiest women in France, have all been benefited by them. When we rambled into the little valley, it was as quiet, and its solitude as unbroken, as if its waters were sweet and inodorous of rotten eggs. An ugly barn-like building, calling itself the 'salle de bal,' and a formally planted allée, disfigured the otherwise picturesque features of the spot. * * We continued to stroll on without any more definite object than that of enjoying the profound tranquillity and pretty scenery of the narrow tortuous valleys and wooded hills, which compose this sylvan scene, till we came to the ruins of a large mansion, apparently of the seventeenth century. There are some remains of the ornamented front, and traces of large corridors and handsome staircases; but neither in themselves nor by their position in the landscape could these ruins be a source of much interest to a stranger. There are reminiscences, however, attached to them which are worth recording, and which make them justly the pride and the delight of the good people of Dinan. It was here that for forty years, from 1715 to 1755, the comte and comtesse de la Garaye devoted their lives, their fortune, and their mansion, to the unwearied practice of the most active and enlightened benevolence. Dissatisfied and weary of leading the life of a man of pleasure, M. de la Garaye, fortunately finding corresponding dispositions in his wife, determined to live henceforth solely for the purpose of alleviating human misery. In order to do this the more effectually, he went to Paris, and there acquired a considerable knowledge of medicine, while his wife actually became one of the first oculists of her day. Thus prepared and qualified, they returned to their chateau of La Garaye, which they converted into a perfect and most admirably administered hospital. Fresh buildings were constructed, medical men were employed, and the work of benevolence carried on upon so an extensive scale, that it is recorded that twenty-eight pupils were at one time attending the hospital as a medical school. So widely celebrated did the fame of these good deeds become,

that Louis XVI. sent M. de la Garaye seventy-five thousand francs to aid him in his various enterprises for the good of his fellow-creatures. This good man died at the age of eighty-one, in the year 1755, and his well-matched spouse survived him only two years."

From Dinan, too, there are sundry pleasant excursions to be taken—one (see Mr. Trollope) to St. Malo, others to Corseul, Plancoet, Guildo with its castle, its dangerous quicksands, and their manifold superstitions; or the resident may push on to Evran, happy if he do not arrive there in the midst of such "a celebrity" as we are now about to describe. In a search for breakfast, says Mr. Trollope—

"We entered the only cabaret in the place, which had the smallest external promise of being anything better than a cider-shop. * * The room on which the street-door opened, and in which we now found ourselves, was a large, low chamber, lighted by one moderate-sized and very dirty window, which admitted scarcely light enough to illuminate the more distant and obscure corners of the den. A staircase of unpainted deal, with a door at the bottom of it, opened upon the lower end of the apartment. Almost the whole of the upper end was occupied by an enormous fireplace, within the capacious sides of which were seats. The disposition of the moveables in the remainder of the room it would be difficult to describe; as all semblance or pretension to order had given way before the paramount importance of the great mystery, which was at the moment of projection at the time of our inopportune arrival. This was nought less than the manufacture of the whole stock of candles, intended for the supply of the family for the next twelve months. On the fire, which blazed and crackled on the capacious hearth, was an enormous brazen cauldron, containing, I should think, about four gallons of liquid grease, which was simmering, bubbling, and hissing, in the most cheerful and agreeable manner possible. Seated on the benches, within the jambs on either side, were two old crones—inimitable personifications of Macbeth's witches—who were, with double toil and trouble, stirring up the mighty pool from its lowest depths, collecting the gross scum which rose to the surface, and flinging it over the brim on to the hissing fire, which, shooting up in bright jets of flame to lick the edge of the cauldron, seemed waiting with eagerness to lap up its share of the unclean nutriment. The old hags engaged in this pleasing office, with their long, shrivelled arms, and sharp, grinning jaws, shown to the most witch-like advantage, in the dark angle-nook, by the red light of the fire, seemed to snuff up, with 'measureless content,' the savoury odour which their occupation excited. The whole of the room was crowded with women, young and old, engaged in various preparatory cares, all tending to the same great object. Some were twisting the cotton wicks, some splitting rushes, and some arranging various vessels in readiness to receive their portions of the contents of the cauldron, so that the process of dipping might proceed in sundry parts of the room at the same time. I felt inclined to give up all purpose of breakfast in such a place and at such a time as neither desirable nor possible. But it was necessary to state our business to the mistress of the house, who looked up from her occupation to inquire it, with a face and neck as red, as hot, and as greasy, as if—like a Naiad in the melting-pot—she had just emerged from her own cauldron. Contrary to my expectations, however, she made no difficulties when we said that we were in search of breakfast; but, on the contrary, remarked that we were in good time, for the pot was ready to come off the fire directly, and that then she would get us some breakfast forthwith. So saying, she opened the door at the foot of the staircase, and motioned us to mount to the room above. I felt some curiosity to stay and see the great moment—the taking of the cauldron from the fire—for it rather puzzled me to conceive how the women would be able to manage it. But the odour of the boiling rancid fat was so thick and heavy throughout the room, as to be, without exaggeration, insupportable even to the blunted olfactory sensibilities of an old traveller. The vapour seemed to be almost palpable. I felt greasy all over; and had a sensation in the mouth and throat which felt as if it could only have been produced by swallowing

tallow till I was full to the gorge. I bolted up the open staircase, therefore, with very little inclination, as it may be easily conceived for the promised breakfast, yet, thinking that a cup of coffee, however bad, might serve to wash the tallow from my throat. Up stairs we found a large room with a bed in each corner, and a very heterogeneous and extensive assortment of attire, male and female, occupying every chair, table, and peg, and most part of the floor. Some, also, hung from the ceiling. We both rushed to the one window, and there, with our heads stretched out as far into the open air as the smallness of the aperture would permit, we awaited the arrival of breakfast. That this was to be prepared in that apartment from which we had just escaped was a painful consideration, upon which I resolved not to permit my mind to dwell. They could not have dipped candles in their coffee-pot; and I permitted myself rather to enjoy the anticipation of that part of the breakfast. I will leave it to the intelligent and discriminating reader to conceive what, under these circumstances, my feelings must have been when the door opened, and I saw on turning round, as the sole preparation of the promised repast, an enormous deep dish of fried sausages. *Faugh!* The family stores had been robbed of at least two pounds of dips, to supply the ocean of grease in which the saturated sops of sausage floated 'few and far between.' A hunch of sandy bread and a jug of abominable cider were the only other constituent parts of this 'breakfast.' Carefully turning our backs upon the hateful sausages, and resolutely endeavouring not to smell them, we swallowed hastily a portion of the bread, washed it down with a draught of cider, whose vinegar-like properties acted at least as a corrective to the oiliness of everything around and about us, and prepared to leave the house without delay. But for this purpose it was necessary once again to traverse the intolerable atmosphere of the room below. We passed with a rapid step, and without drawing breath. But things had decidedly become worse; for, instead of the one great reservoir on the fire, a hasty glance shewed a dozen different vessels of different descriptions, distributed in every possible corner of the space, from which every member of the family, and the neighbours who apparently had come in to help and enjoy the fun, were engaged hot, fast, and furious in dipping, some two, some three, some four, wicks at a time, and withdrawing the embryo candles reeking from each dip with a fresh streaming supply of the odious material."

"An ounce of civet" would go but a trifling way "to sweeten the imagination," after partaking of such an orgie as is here *Trolloped*. Let every reader, then, minister it to himself in the manner he likes best, before we meet him again, for a further ramble through our tourist's amusing pages.

Principles of Scientific Physiognomy. By G. M'Ewan. Glasgow, Robertson.

"THERE is no art to read the mind's construction in the face." The impressions we receive from the aspect of countenances are instinctive, anterior to, and independent of art; and they far transcend our powers of analysis and description. There are, indeed, certain outline truths which may be "so set down;" but they have been so extravagantly filled up by system writers, as to have cast a degree of doubt and ridicule upon that which really possesses a large substratum of truth. To systematize, and to give precision to our deductions from countenance and bearing, require fine observation, great moral tact, and very considerable physiologic science—of the last, perhaps, more than we at present possess. No wonder, then, that the mere speculative and fantastic philosopher has so often failed in the attempt. Art, for the most part, has studied physiognomy in the forms and proportions of the separate features—Nature evidently draws her deductions more directly from expression. The latter pauses not to examine and analyze the swelling forehead, and to measure the facial angle, but deduces intel-

tual power at once from the first glance of a flashing eye. Nature inquires not whether the visual organs are far apart, or close together—whether the mouth is prominent, or pinched—whether the *ensemble* is harmonious, or discordant: she jumps at once to her conclusions, and is fixed in her attractions and repulsions towards the individual, by what, without knowing why, she feels to be a benevolent or malign, an open or a treacherous countenance. It is doubtless true, to a certain extent, that there is a mutual dependence of all the parts of a living structure on each other; that the preponderance of one organ is necessarily accompanied by a like excess in others which correspond with it in action, and with a deficiency (positive or relative) in those which are opposed to it. There can be little doubt that the different formations of head and face which in the man bear a resemblance to some one of the inferior animals, are accompanied by concomitant cerebral peculiarities. It is also true, that the predominant passions influence the actions of the muscles, and beget a peculiar set in those organs; and that, when habitually indulged, they cause that set to be so constant, and so strongly marked, that even in repose its trace remains. This latter influence is by no means confined to the face: the prevailing impulses of the will give character to the whole man; and an acute observer needs no acquaintance with the antecedents of the individual to know from his bearing whether he be a bold or a timid, a modest or a concealed personage. In some degree, therefore, expression and form are connected, either as cause or effect; but when it is considered how completely physiognomy disappears in the dead and the fainting, and how violently it is changed by epilepsy and delirium, there can be little doubt that the larger part of the instinctive impulses begotten in us by the aspect of our fellow creatures, are derived from phenomena more subtle than those of mere form and arrangement; and in so far, art, with its rules and compasses, must fall far behind the truth. Further, for the larger portion of what relates to expression, the science depends upon sympathy—on a power of entering into the mind of the subject, and of conceiving the impulses which are depicted on the exterior. Without this power, the looker-on sees the fact with his eyes, as an unlettered person looks at a book—neither can read what is before him to any intelligent purpose. This sets a boundary to the power of teaching physiognomy.

We are not, therefore, disposed to place any very high value in general on books which treat on this subject. As to the work immediately before us, it is so far good, as it is small, unpretending, and makes frequent reference to physiological principles. It has the usual quantum of loose remark, gratuitous assertion, and exaggerated inference. In its brevity and cheapness, however, it has qualities which recommend it to the perusal of those who feel an interest in the subject, and are capable of thinking for themselves as to matters of detail.

Sordello. By Robert Browning. Moxon.

If it were Mr. Browning's desire to withdraw himself from the inquest of criticism, he could scarcely have effected that purpose better than by the impenetrable veil, both of manner and language, in which he has contrived to wrap up whatever truths or beauties this volume may contain. Into his peculiarities of language—his quarrels with the prepositions, and other puerilities and affectations, it is scarcely worth while to enter, further than to hint to the author, that even if his truths and beauties lay nearer the surface than they do, they would recommend themselves far more agree-

ably in the accepted grammatical forms; and that euphony is one of the conditions of poetry, which, as a sort of usher to the rest, is less safely neglected than some of its higher and more essential qualities. The reader's attention, during the first half of this volume, is necessarily occupied in mastering those novelties of mere construction, the perfect understanding of which is necessary to qualify him for grappling with the far more impracticable peculiarities of expression that lie below:—and the second half is exhausted in the attempt to acquire such a familiarity with the author's manner, as may enable him to get at the meanings concealed in the oracles themselves. The first of these difficulties may, of course, be overcome. Like any system of short-hand, the author's scheme of syntax may, with some trouble, be acquired. The second carries us too far into the regions of transcendentalism to offer any certainty of a satisfactory solution. The song of the bard falls dull and muffled on the ear, as from a fog; and if, at times, a breath of purer inspiration sweeps off the vapours, letting his voice come articulately to the understanding, it is but for a moment. Fold upon misty fold has stolen up, while we were yet rejoicing over our premature *εὐρηκα*, and the singer is again lost to our apprehension in cloudy depths, whither it must be a long labour to learn to follow him. It is, nevertheless, these occasional outbreaks of light, giving assurance of a spiritual presence, that win the reader onward,—tempted, as he is, again and again, to throw down the book in despair. The dust and cobwebs of Time, the student is willing to remove, for the purpose of getting at the old spiritualities that lie beneath a covering, spread over them by the hand of Nature; but the author who chooses deliberately to put "his light under a bushel" of affectations, must not be surprised if men refuse the labour of searching it out, and leave him to the peaceable enjoyment of that obscurity which he has courted.

As we cannot conscientiously send our readers to the book itself, and yet feel bound to afford them some evidence of the art with which the author has concealed his treasures, let him work out the following problem, and give us its result if he can:—

But really, say,
All men think all men stupider than they
Since save themselves no other comprehends
The complicated scheme to make amends
—Evil, the scheme by which, thro' ignorance
Good labours to exist. A slight advance
Merely to find the sickness you die through
And nought beside: but if one can't eschew
One's portion in the common lot, at least
One can avoid an ignorance increased
Tenfold by dealing out hint after hint
How nought is like dispensing without stint
The water of life—so easy to dispense
Beside, when one has probed the centre whence
Commotion's born—could tell you of it all
—Meantime, just meditate my madrigal
O' the mugwort that conceals a dewdrop safe!
What, dullard? we and you in smothery chafe
Babes, baldheads, stumbled thus far into Zin
The Horrid, getting neither out nor in.
A hungry sun above us, sands among
Our throats, each dromedary lolls a tongue,
Each camel churns a sick and frothy chap,
And you, 'twixt tales of Potiphar's mishap
And sonnets on the earliest ass that spoke,
Remark you wonder any one needs chafe
With founts about! Potherd him, Gibonites,
While awkwardly enough your Moses smiles
The rock though he forego his Promised Land,
Thereby, have Satan claim his carcass, and
Dance, forsooth, Metaphysic Poet... ah
Mark ye the dim first ooziings? Meribah!
And quaffing at the fount my courage gained
Recall—not that I prompt ye—who explained...
Presumptuous! interrupts one. You not I
'Tis, Brother, marvel at and magnify
Mine office: office, quotha? can we get
To the beginning of the office yet?
What do we here? simply experiment
Each on the other's power and its intent
When elsewhere tasked, if this of mine were trucked
For thine to either's profit,—watch construct,
In short, an engine: with a finished one
What it can do is all, nought how 'tis done;

But this of ours yet in probation, dusk
A kernel of strange wheelwork thro' its husk
Grown into shape by quaters and by halves;
Remark this tooth's spring, wonder what that valve's
Fall bodes, presume each faculty's device,
Make out each other more or less precise—
The scope of the whole engine's to be proved—
We die: which means to say the whole's removed,
Dismounted wheel by wheel that complex gin,
To be set up anew elsewhere, begin
A task indeed but with a clearer clime
Thou the murky lodgment of our building-time;
And then, I grant you, it behoves forget
How 'tis done—all that must amuse us yet
So long: and while thou turnest on thy heel
Pray that I be not busy slitting steel
Or shredding brass upon a virgin shore
Under a cluster of fresh stars, before
I name a tithe the wheels I trust to do!

If the above specimen be within the compass of the reader's faculties, then he may refer to the volume, which abounds in such.

It will, no doubt, surprise our readers that we should have wasted so much time in the attempt to get at the meaning of a book which the author seems to have taken pains to mystify. We really believe this very mystification was the provocation to perseverance. There is, in fact, an air of philosophic pretension about the work, which leads to the inference that it must contain something—and again and again, with a zeal that deserved a better recompense, have we dived into its metaphysical depths, in search of precious things; but the waters were too muddy to show us the treasures which they may nevertheless conceal—and a more discouraging circumstance still is, that sometimes when we have succeeded in bringing up a pearl, it has turned out to be not worth the author's hiding so carefully, or our labouring so hard to discover. If we understand Mr. Browning's philosophic purpose, it is to paint the contest between the spiritual aspirations of an ardent nature and the worldly influences by which it is opposed; the disappointment which an enthusiastic heart, nursed, amid natural influences, into dreams of perfectibility, experiences in its attempts to impress its own character upon surrounding objects, and confer, by the act of its own will, those boons upon its fellow men, which are the slow and gradual gift of ages. If this be the object of the writer, his meaning is wrapped up in a very needless and absurd profusion of words: fold after fold of unfamiliar verbiage have we unwound in the hope of coming on the living spirit; and it is, after all, doubtful if we have been successful.

Incidental, too, to this main philosophic purpose, there are a number of minor philosophic ventures, surrounded by an array of language which makes them look provokingly oracular, but which, as we have hinted, turn out, when examined, to be very commonplace truths. Of the author's profundities, and his peculiar manner of enunciating them, when he chooses to be most intelligible, the few lines that follow exhibit a fair specimen:—

Eeelin perished: and I think grass grew
Never so pleasant as in Valley Rü
By San Zenon where Alberic in turn
Saw his exasperated captors burn
Seven children with their mother, and, regaled
So far, tied on to a wild horse, was trailed
To death through rounce and bramble-bush: I take
God's part and testify that mid the brake
Wild o'er his castle on Zenone's knoll
You hear its one tower left, a belfry toll—
Cherups the contagious grasshopper,
Rustles the lizard and the cushats chirre
Above the ravage: there, at deep of day
A week since, heard I the old Canon say
He saw with his own eyes a barrow burst
And Alberic's huge skeleton unhearsed
Five years ago, no more: he added, June's
A month for carding off our first cocoons
The silkworms fabricate—a double news,
Nor he nor I could tell the worthier. Choose!

As examples of the pregnant thought, and quaint poetry, and significant illustration, that from time to time lure the reader over the rough ground of the general page, we may offer the following:—

Alas, from the beginning Love is whole
And true; if sure of nought beside, most sure
Of its own truth at least; nor may endure

A crowd to see its face, that cannot know
How hot the pulses thro' its heart below:
While its own helplessness and utter want
Of means to worthily be ministrant
To what it worships, do but fan the more
Its flame, exalt the idol far before
Itself as it would ever have it be.

True, this snatch or the other seemed to wind
Into a treason, and a poor gnome that, cloistered up,
A beauty in himself; for, see, he soared
By means of that mere snatch to many a hoard
Of fancies; as some falling cone bears off
The eye, along the fir-tree-spire, aloft
To a dove's nest.

If, no genius rare,
Transfiguring in fire or wave or air
At will, but a poor creature that, cloistered up,
In some rock-chamber with his agate cup,
His topaz rod, his seed-pearl, in these few
And their arrangement finds enough to do
For his best art. Then, how he loved that art!
The calling marking him a man apart
From men—one not to care, take counsel for
Cold hearts, comfortless faces (Eglamor
Was needless of his tribe) since verse, the gift,
Was his, and men, the whole of them, must shift
Without it, c'en content themselves with wealth
And pomp and power, snatching a life by stealth.
So Eglamor was not without his pride!
The sorriest but which covers through noontide
While other birds are jocund, has one time
When moon and stars are blinded, and the prime
Of earth is its to claim, nor flint a peer.

Venice, a type
Of Life, 'twixt blue and blue extends, a stripe,
As Life, the somewhat, hangs 'twixt nought and nought.

For if a wealthy man decays
And out of store of such must wear all days
One tattered suit alike in sun and shade,
'Tis commonly some tarnished fine brocade
Fit for a feast-night's flourish and no more;
Nor otherwise poor Misery from her store
Of looks is fain upgather, keep unfurled
For common wear as she goes through the world
The faint remainder of some worn-out smile
Meant for a feast-night's service merely.

These few specimens, despite the mannerism which characterizes them all, may satisfy the reader that it might be worth Mr. Browning's while to use the language of ordinary men, and to condescend to be intelligible, which need not prevent his being profound. To mannerism—which does not outrage nature, and become distortion—we by no means object; and for originality we are very thankful; but not for such as has been here displayed. We will give one extract of greater length—a description of Caryatides by sunset—in which the quaintness of the style has not overlaid the poetry, nor originality become mere extravagance:—

But quick
To the main wonder now. A vault, see: thick
Black shade about the ceiling, through fine slits
Across the buttress suffer light by fits
Upon a marvel in the midst: nay, stoop—
A dully grey-streaked cumbersome font, a group
Round it, each side of it, where'er one sees,
Upholds it—shrinking Caryatides
Of just-tinged marble like Eve's filled flesh
Beneath her Maker's finger when the fresh
First pulse of life shot brightening the snow:
The font's edge burthens every shoulder, so
They muse upon the ground, eyelids half closed,
Some, with meek arms behind their backs disposed,
Some, crossed above their bosoms, some, to veil
Their eyes, some, propping chin and cheek so pale,
Some, hanging slack an utter helpless length
Dead as a buried vestal whose whole strength
Goes when the grate above shuts heavily:
So dwell these noiseless girls, patient to see,
Like priestesses because of sin impure
Penanced for ever, who resigned endure,
Having that once drunk sweetness to the dregs;
And every eve Sordello's visit begs
Pardon for them: constant as eve he came
To sit beside each in her turn, the same
As one of them, a certain space; and awe
Made a great indistinctness till he saw
Sunset slant cheerful through the buttress chinks,
Gold seven times globed: surely our maiden shrinks
And a smile stirs her as if one faint grain
Her load were lightened, one shade less the stain
Obscured her forehead, yet one more bead slipt
From off the rosary whereby the crypt
Keeps count of the contritions of its charge?
Then with a step more light, a heart more large,
He may depart, leave her and every one
To linger out the penance in mute stone.

Having placed the author in this favourable and intelligible point of view before the public, we will leave him there, with a final word of advice. Let his Muse be ever so eccentric in her flights, so long as she remains within sight

she will find admirers even of her eccentricities; but if she would be appreciated by understandings of this earth, she must keep somewhere or other on this side of the clouds.

Address to the Baronets' Committee, on the Subject of the Chartered Rights, &c. of the Order.
By William Crawford, Esq.
Dignity, Precedence, &c. of the Honourable the Baronetesses of the Realm.

[Second Notice.]

THE claim to "Vestments and other Decorations of Estate," rests partly upon the clause so repeatedly cited, that in cases of doubt the Baronets "shall be ordered and adjudged in all matters as the other degrees of Dignity hereditary are ordered and adjudged;" partly, "upon the usual rules, custom, and laws, for place, precedence, and privilege;" and particularly upon the assumption "that all the various degrees of Dignity personal have had assigned to them Vestments of Estate."

Robes of Office are certainly worn by the Judges, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Dignitaries of the Universities, Mayors, Aldermen, &c., but the only persons entitled to "Vestments of Estate" in England are Peers, and the Knights and Officers of the Orders of Knighthood. There is not, however, any analogy whatever between those cases and that of Baronets. The Robes of Peers are, in fact, their Parliamentary Habit, and are worn on no other occasions than in Parliament and at Coronations. The Robes or Mantles of Knights of Orders are only worn in Capitular, or other Conventions of the Knights, which Conventions are ordained by their constitution. But no Robes were assigned to Baronets, probably because it was never intended (so far at least as appears from the Letters Patent,) that they should meet as a Capitular body, or (as must be inferred from their never having been summoned) attend a Coronation, Royal Funeral, or other solemn ceremonial. "Vestments of Estate" would be useless if there were no occasions on which they could properly be worn; and it is obvious that two of the other points contended for—namely, the right of holding Chapters, and of attending Coronations, &c., must first be conceded before the desired Vestments could be of the slightest service. Indeed, the simple fact that neither Vestments nor personal Decorations were assigned to Baronets by the Founder, is almost conclusive, that he did not intend that the Institution should bear any resemblance to Military Orders of Knighthood; and the promise to Knight Baronets, if they wished it, is another proof of the distinct nature of the new and the old Dignity.

Upon the claim to hold CHAPTERS, it is only necessary to observe, that the Baronets are not by their constitution a Capitular body, and that as all their legitimate rights and privileges are clearly and amply defined, in the Letters Patent of 1611, 1612, and 1616, no necessity for holding Chapters exists. Between Baronets and Knights of Orders there is no resemblance on that subject, because the principal reason of Knights assembling in a Chapter is for the purpose of perpetuating their body by Election to vacancies, whereas no Baronet was ever elected by his brethren; nor can a Baronet, like a Knight of the Garter or Bath, be deprived of his dignity, even by a unanimous vote of the whole body.

Mr. Crawford says,—

"Among other reasons why a necessity exists for a Chapter, I shall adduce the following:—Although the Order was erected in 1611, and, as the Heralds say, the privileges and other matters concerning Baronets were fully defined and ascertained, yet in 1783 it was found necessary to pass a regulation, under the Royal Signet, for the correction of divers abuses which had crept into the Baronetage, and for

preventing persons assuming the title of Baronet without legal authority. This Regulation occasioned a General Meeting of the Order on 31st May, 1784, when a Petition to his Majesty George III. was drawn up, embodying the opinion of that Meeting, that it would subject those, who were really entitled to that honour and dignity, to numberless inconveniences and expenses, without being an effectual means of preventing abuses. This Regulation is registered in the Herald's College, whence Mr. Broun extracted it. The grievance has not been remedied to the present day, for it is notorious that persons have assumed the title, without a particle of evidence to support the assumption, and there are instances of persons of the same name, styling themselves Baronets by virtue of one and the same Patent, granted to their real or pretended ancestor. Besides, there are persons created by the Claimant to the Earldom of Stirling, who affects to have a Charter from the Crown, enabling him to grant the dignity of Baronet of Nova Scotia.

"Again, although the original Charters covenanted with the Baronets and their heirs male, that no new grade should have place or precedence, or intervene between the Barons and Baronets; yet we find an infringement upon that solemn compact in the reign of George III. by the erection of the Order of the Knights of Saint Patrick in 1783, by the warrant creating which Order, it is declared, that, 'it is further our will and pleasure, that the said Knights, being commoners, shall have rank and precedence in all places, immediately after Barons' eldest Sons.' Now it is immaterial for my argument, that Commoners never have been made Knights of Saint Patrick:—the power to create Commoners exists, and it is competent for any Minister to advise her Majesty to elevate a Commoner to that high honour, at any time. Where then is the Chapter to expostulate against such an invasion of your Chartered rights, and to oppose it by all loyal and constitutional means?"

"Again, his late Majesty George IV., by Letters Patent bearing date the 19th December, 1827, revoked the clause in the original Decree of King James I., which declared and promised for that King, his heirs and successors, that the Baronets and their eldest sons, or heirs male apparent, should be knighted on their coming of age, after having complied with the mode of application therein prescribed. Here again the Chapter might interpose, and assert their rights under Royal Charter, and it might fairly be argued, that if the precedent were allowed, and that George IV. had a right to curtail the Order of any of its Chartered privileges—it would be equally competent for him, or any of his successors, to abrogate and abolish the whole."

In the first of these cases it seems the Baronets *did meet*, and came to a resolution which certainly betrayed great indifference about their true Dignity, for they objected to a measure proposed by the Crown for preventing impostors from assuming the title. If they had been authorized to hold Chapters, all they could have done would have been to meet and remonstrate:—meet and remonstrate, however, they did—but with what respect for their Order or credit to themselves, it is not necessary to inquire. In the second case it was surely as competent for the Baronets to have met without a Chapter, and to have remonstrated against the creation of the Order of St. Patrick, as it was for them to meet in the following year, when they remonstrated, and effectually too, against the intended investigation of the pedigrees of all persons calling themselves Baronets. It seems difficult to avoid the conclusion that upon a mere point of honour, though they supposed that it involved an essential part of their rights and privileges, the Baronets were silent and supine—but that the moment a measure calculated to maintain effectually the reputation of the Order was proposed, but which would necessarily cause each of them, for once only in their several lives, a little trouble, and some expense, they vigorously resisted it! With respect to the third and last instance, Mr. Crawford may be assured that no proceedings on the part of the Baronets, not even if they had met

in solemn Chapter, wearing "thumb rings, spurs, and plumes," or their "appropriate head decoration" to boot, would have prevented the omission in all future patents of the improvident and inconvenient covenant to Knight the heirs apparent of Baronets.

While alluding to the Order of St. Patrick, it is proper to observe, that it is very doubtful whether the institution of that Order was a violation of the promise alluded to, inasmuch as it was created in *Ireland* before the Union; and the covenant in the Patent of 1611 referred only to "*this our kingdom of England.*"

The claim to ATTEND CORONATIONS AND ROYAL FUNERALS, &c. is easily answered. Except Knights of the Bath, who were usually created at Coronations, all the persons who attend that ceremony are *functionaries*,—namely, Peers, the Great Officers of State, Officers of the Household, Judges, &c., and they all attend upon the Sovereign in the character of functionaries. Neither Knights Bachelors, nor Knights of the Thistle, St. Patrick, or St. Michael and St. George, are summoned to Coronations, Royal Funerals, or other great Ceremonials, though of each of those bodies the Sovereign is himself a constituent member. Why, then, should BARONETS, who are not *functionaries*, and to whose institution the Sovereign does not even belong, require from him a mark of consideration which he withholds from his own Knights? The "hereditary dignity" of Baronets affords them no pretension to be present, because even Peers do not attend on account of their Dignities being *hereditary*, but because they are Counsellors of the Crown and Peers of the Realm, who have public duties of the highest and most important nature to perform.

The claim to a BADGE seems mainly founded on the circumstance that a Badge is worn by the Baronets of Nova Scotia. King Charles the First created that body in 1625, "for advancing the plantation of Nova Scotia in America, and settling a colony there." By their patents a tract of land was assigned to each of them. Their rights and privileges are very similar to the Baronets of England, but instead of bearing the "Arms of Ulster" in their Arms, the heraldic distinction assigned them, consisted of the Arms of Nova Scotia, which they might bear either in a canton or inescutcheon, at their pleasure. On the 17th of November, 1629, the King, in a Royal Warrant to the Privy Council of Scotland, after reciting that for the better advancement of the Plantation of New Scotland, his late father intended to institute, and that he himself had since "created the order and title of Baronet in our ancient Kingdom," and "seeing that Sir William Alexander, Lieutenant of New Scotland, hath now a colony where his son Sir William is now resident," thus proceeded: "We being most willing to afford all the possible means of encouragement that conveniently we can to the Baronets of that our ancient Kingdom, for the furtherance of so good a work; and to the effect they may be honoured and have place in all respects according to their patents from us, we have been pleased to authorize and allow, as by these presents, for us and our successors, we authorize and allow the said Lieutenant and Baronets, and every one of them, and their heirs male, to wear and carry about their necks, in all times coming, an orange tawny silk Ribbon, whereon shall hang pendant, in an Inescutcheon argent, a saltire azure, thereon an inescutcheon of the arms of Scotland, with an imperial crown above the scutcheon, and incircled with this motto: *Fax Mentis Honestæ Gloria*; which Cognizance our said present Lieutenant shall deliver now to them from us, that they may be the better known and distinguished from other persons."

Power was then given to the Privy Council of Scotland to punish persons who improperly took precedence of these Baronets, their wives or children; or who presumed to wear their Cognizance, by fine and imprisonment, "that others may be terrified from attempting the like."

Under that warrant, all Baronets of Nova Scotia, created before November 1629, and their heirs male, are undoubtedly authorized to wear the Badge therein described; but the right of those subsequently made, is extremely doubtful. Nothing occurs in that document respecting any other Baronets than those already created. On the contrary, the privilege seems, from every word of the instrument, to be confined to the existing persons and their successors in the Dignity. Unless, then, the patents of all the Baronets of Nova Scotia, created since 1629, contain an express grant of the Badge, they cannot be entitled to it. It appears from the following statement in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1775, that the use of the Badge had long been discontinued:—"Nov. 20.—Several Scotch Baronets appeared at Court in the ensigns of an Order which has lain dormant near 150 years. It was originally called a Nova Scotia Order, and has been lately revived." This proceeding did not, however, pass unnoticed. The Earl of Suffolk, then Earl Marshal, immediately "required that the claim of the Baronets to the distinction of wearing the Riband and Jewel of their Order, should be referred to his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generals for England, and the Lord Advocate and Solicitor General for Scotland." The answer of the Baronets to the inquiry for their authority to wear the Badge, contained no sort of justification; and then left the question of *legal right* untouched. They merely said—"The privilege is extremely dear to us. Our lives and fortunes we would, without fear, trust in the hands of the four gentlemen pointed out by your Lordship, but we cannot submit our family honours to any body. We will be so frank as to own to your Lordship, that we should not wish to have honours which depend upon any voice except that of our Sovereign or the Laws." Under these circumstances, so far from the Badge of the Nova Scotia Baronets forming a *precedent* for assigning a Badge to all the Baronets of England and Ireland, the legal right to that Badge appears to be confined to less than half of the whole number of Scottish Baronets; and it was not generally worn by them until about a century and a half after the institution of that Order.

There is a great distinction between the Badge of an Order of Knighthood and the Badge of an hereditary Dignity; and while the former may be a legitimate object of ambition, a desire for the latter originates in mere personal vanity. An Order of Knighthood is presumed to be, and often is, the reward of services to the Country, and its ensigns are the outward and visible proofs of the royal favour and of the merit of the individual. But a Badge of *hereditary* rank would merely indicate that the wearer had inherited a certain degree and station,—in other words, that he was a BARONET. The case is, we admit, slightly different in the instances of persons who have themselves been created Baronets; but as the claim is made upon the ground that the Dignity is *hereditary*, it must be treated accordingly. We must repeat, that it is not the fact, that all other *hereditary* Degrees are distinguished even at Court, much less in general society, by Badges or dress; and if Baronets are to bear marks of their rank, *à fortiori* ought the higher hereditary order of Peers. Except at Coronations or in Parliament, even a Duke bears no sign of his elevated station; and no one can distinguish a Peer at a Levee (unless he happens to be a Knight of the Garter, Thistle, or St. Patrick,) from the

humblest commoner. Supposing, however, the Baronets were to succeed in their wish, and to be labelled like decanters, what possible pre-ence have they to a *Star*? That ornament is a Knightly ensign, radiated with silver; but of what Order, in the proper sense of the word, would a Baronet's *Star* be the ensign? Baronets are not Knights, though, like all others of the Queen's male subjects, they may be Knighted, and as Knights of Orders, many of them wear Stars and Badges. But why should Baronets wear a Badge, much more a *Star*, when Peers (except in Parliament and at Coronations) are undistinguished, and have never sought either the one or the other? On the ground of "hereditary Dignity," the Baronets have no pretensions that are not possessed in a greater degree by Peers; and they cannot claim such decorations from any analogy to Orders of Knighthood, for the simple reason that the constitution of their Order is radically and totally different from that of every British Order of Knighthood.

This is not the first time the Baronets have put forth claims of this kind, but their pretensions were never before so extravagant. As early as 1627, a petition was referred for the opinion of the Heralds, and a report was signed by two of the Kings of Arms and four Heralds. After advertizing to the Robes of the Nobility, and to the Insignia of the Garter and Bath, the Heralds stated their opinion in these words:—

"The consideration whereof moveth us to be of opinion that if there were respective ornaments worn for the distinction of the degree of Baronet, and Order of Knights Bachelors, it would no way be unfit or inconvenient either to his Majesty or his Subjects. But whether his Majesty's pleasure in this behalf should be declared by proclamation, and what the marks of difference in these cases should be, we must (as in duty bound) humbly leave the same to the consideration of his Majesty."

Nothing, however, appears to have been done.

To this report Mr. Crawford particularly alludes, but he is entirely silent respecting a similar request in 1783, which, after being fully considered, was *refused*. A few years ago, the subject was again agitated by, we believe, Mr. Broun, the eldest son of Sir James Broun, a Baronet of Nova Scotia, and the author of the other tract, which we are about to notice. Under that gentleman's auspices, aided by the exertions of Mr. Crawford, who was made "Standing Counsel to the Order," repeated meetings of Baronets have been held; and though many of the most ancient members of that body have wisely held themselves aloof, while others, still more wisely, have publicly deprecated the whole affair, 400 Baronets are said to be parties to, or at least approvers of the proceedings. Their first measure was to petition his late Majesty, who seems to have been disposed to assign them a Badge; but the petition being referred to the Secretary of State, he desired the Heralds to make a report on the subject. That document, judging from the extract cited by Mr. Crawford, appears to have been drawn up with equal ability and impartiality. In one point only do we differ from the report. The Heralds say "The style of 'the Honourable' is given to the Judges and to the Barons of the Exchequer with others, because by the Decree of the 10th of King James I., for settling the place and precedence of the Baronets, the Judges and Barons of the Exchequer, as well as others therein mentioned, were declared to have place and precedence before the younger Sons of Viscounts and Barons." We would submit, however, that the Judges derive the style of "Honourable" from the importance and dignity of their Office, without any reference to their place in the table of precedence; and it must be remembered, that Knights of the Garter and Knights Bannerets precede

the younger sons of Viscounts and Barons, though they are not called "Honourable."

The rank of Baronet, having existed for upwards of two centuries, is undoubtedly entitled to respect and consideration; and from its comparative antiquity, and the services of many of those upon whom it has been conferred, the unchivalrous and mercenary character of its origin is almost forgotten. Its royal Founder took extraordinary pains to fix the position of its members, and to define and explain all the rights, privileges, and distinctions, with which he thought fit to endow them; and no rational person can deny that these advantages are ample for every purpose. We would therefore suggest to the Baronets, that they are impairing the real dignity of their institution when they crave for trifles wholly incompatible with the nature of their Order, and which, in the opinion of the world at large, are unworthy of any man's ambition. Many of the proceedings of the Committee are calculated to excite ridicule; and we would ask any Baronet, endowed with the slightest degree of common sense, what his countrymen must think of four hundred educated English gentlemen, in the nineteenth century, meeting in solemn conclave, entering into serious debate, petitioning the Crown, and publishing in newspapers and pamphlets, that they earnestly desire to be called "Honourable," to wear gold Spurs, Sashes, Thumb-rings, Scarfs, white Plumes, Badges, Stars, Green vests, and "Head decorations"?

Our respect for the Baronets induces us to urge upon their attention two objects, which would do more to raise their Order, in public estimation, than anything yet proposed,—one of which entirely rests with themselves, and the other would probably meet with the approbation and assistance of the Government. First, let the Baronets form a permanent fund for the relief of the decayed members of their Order, and their families. Secondly, let them request that a tribunal shall be established, before which every Baronet must prove his right to his title, in the same way as Peers prove their succession. If this were done, the Crown would be aware that the Baronets really felt interested in the credit of their Order; and it might, on its part, assist in so laudable an effort, by conferring the Honour, in future, only upon persons of sufficient fortunes to support an *hereditary* Dignity. But the Baronets may rest assured, that this absurd craving for personal ornaments, only tends to cast ridicule upon their institution, as well as upon all who have taken part in the recent proceedings. Whose gravity can resist the pathetic peroration of their learned Counsel?—

"Finally, while you solicit from our young and beloved Queen, the completion of her Royal Uncle's beneficent intentions towards the Order, you will remember, that the object of your erection was expressed to be, that you might be 'mean betwixt the Barons and the Knights.' That you consequently form the link connecting the Peers with the People. That you are, from the nature of your dignity, Conservators of the National equivoque. Maintain therefore with firmness your rights—resume your dormant privileges—surround the Royal Standard of the Queen, for the defence of the same, and with so sacred a trust, reposed in such hands, the proud Standard of Britain may be boldly unfurled, in defiance of foreign or domestic aggression!"

Mr. Broun's pamphlet is addressed to the wives of Baronets, whom he styles "BARONETESSES," exhorting them to maintain their privileges, and teaching them in what manner "they, their daughters and daughters-in-law, can understand their lawful rank and place in society, with the immunities and distinctions thereunto belonging." But, alas! for these fair dames, if they trust to such a guide; for the code he offers them "swarms" (to use his own phrase,) with

ignorance and folly. He informs them that their "husbands constitute an Order of *High Nobility*!" that "that woman, being a Baronetess, must possess few sentiments of chivalrous magnanimity, and be unworthy of her station among the *high ennobled* MATRONAGE OF ENGLAND, who shall fail to maintain her first and lawful position as a member of the *sixth class* of the *HIGH NOBILITY* of Great Britain!" that they are entitled "to have Habits of dignity, a Coronet, Supporters, and other insignia;" that it is "an unquestionable truth that Baronets and their Ladies have been styled 'Honourable' for time immemorial," (the dignity itself never having been heard of until 1611!); that "they do not lose their rank should they afterwards form another marriage with persons of inferior rank to their first husbands;" that "Baronets' daughters are *Knightsesses* (!) by rank;" and that "the wives of Baronets' eldest sons are entitled to wear the Golden Collar of S.S., a Robe, with a Chaplet or Cap of Dignity." He advises them to abandon the title of "Lady A.," or "Lady B.," and to "have themselves announced as 'the Baronetess A.,' or 'the Baronetess B.,' and to revive their ancient honorary style of 'the Honourable,' and to resume the Golden Collar of S.S., and other ornaments, which the wives of Equites Aurati wore on court occasions and days of ceremony in former days."

Most of these fallacies have been exposed in our remarks on Mr. Crawford's address; and it would be an utter waste of time and space to bestow another line upon Mr. Broun's performance.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Emily; or the Countess of Rosendale, by Mrs. Maberly, 3 vols.—A novel of fashionable life, written by a woman of fashion,—in which neither the profound, the philosophical, nor the pathetic is affected,—comes precisely within the category of butterflies, which the wisdom of our forefathers enjoined should not be broken "upon the wheel." There is not one bitter comment which could justly be made on this novel: the language is easy and graceful, the incidents succeed one another naturally, and if the moral of the fable does not tend in any eminent degree "to elevate and surprise," it is pure and gentle, and may serve to warn heiresses endowed with as many perfections as the Countess of Rosendale, not too easily to lend themselves to projects of marriage recommended by their guardians, when the party proposed is the guardian's son. On a thread slight and hackneyed as this is Mrs. Maberly's story strung; it contains by way of diversifying the principal interest, the adventures of a *parvenue* family aping gentility, a group which must always play the clown's part in any fiction of modern life and society, and some particulars of the tender griefs of one who loves deeply, and unchangeably, the Romeo who wins her friend the heroine. Light as a *soufflé*, the book is about as pleasantly insipid in flavour, and we can safely commend it to all who, when they take up a novel, do not seek to find therein the "strong meat" of passion, excitement, or "thoughts that create thoughts."

Vates, or the Philosophy of Madness, &c. &c., arranged by a Physician, with Outline Illustrations by T. Landseer. Parts I. & II.—If it were not too late to change the title of this strange production, we should recommend the author to call it "The Madness of Philosophy." Philosophy, it has been said by an ancient, has many sins of absurdity to answer for, but certainly nothing like this. As the work is not preceded by one line of preface, it is not easy to discover whether it be indeed the product of an over-heated brain, or an attempted exaggeration of what is called the "intense" school,—that compound of the impossible in event, the extravagant in sentiment, and the stilted in language, which is the product of an opposite state of the imagination—a state of frigidity and barrenness; or, lastly, whether it may not be intended for a burlesque. As far as we have proceeded in the perusal, it professes to narrate the history of a gentleman, who, having taken a fancy

that he possessed a genius for tragedy, fell to committing all sorts of crimes, for the purpose of developing the passions in his own proper person, and demonstrating them to himself, in order the better to describe them. We should not have noticed this "meteoric" substitute for the sublime, (as Longinus would have called it,) but that the work has been so egregiously puffed by a portion of the press, that it may be as well to put in a caveat emptor on the occasion.

Dictionary of the Art of Printing, by W. Savage, No. 1.—This promises to be a very useful work to all who are in any way connected with printing. It is to contain a full account of the practice as now carried on in the principal offices of the metropolis, and so far as published it appears to have been very carefully executed. The idea of giving the grammatical peculiarities with the alphabets of foreign languages, is a good one, and will be of great assistance to young printers. This first number too contains matter amusing as well as instructive, particularly the account of the ancient customs observed in a printing-house.

The Morea; with some remarks on the Present State of Greece, by A. B. Cochrane.—This volume furnishes the friends of Mr. Cochrane with pleasing proof that he has read not only Lord Byron, but several other authors of distinction. The 'Remarks on the Present State of Greece,' should they reach either King Otho or Lord Palmerston, are not calculated to promote the graceful sent of either in his respective saddle; and we will not lend our publication to the purpose of enlightening them in a matter in which their "ignorance is bliss."

List of New Books.—Treatise on Naval Architecture, by A. F. B. Creuze, 15 plates, 4to. 12s. cl.—Notes and Recollections of Sermons, by the late Rev. J. G. Breay, 12mo. 6s. 6d. cl.—Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, 2 vols. royal 8vo. 2l. cl.—Massinger's Plays, with notes, by W. Gifford, 3rd ed. royal 8vo. 13s. cl.—Memoirs of the Duchess of St. Albans, 3rd ed. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. cl.—Harford's Life of Bishop Burgess, 8vo. 16s. cl.—Goodall's Letter to Sir B. Brodie, 8vo. 6s. bds.—Alexander's Western Africa, 2nd ed. with additions, 2 vols. 8vo. 24s. cl.—Shetland and the Shetlanders, by Miss Sinclair, post 8vo. 9s. cl.—Picture of New York, 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl.—Stephen Dugard, 3 vols. crown 8vo. 31s. 6d. bds.—Emily, by Mrs. Mabery, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.—Woman's Love, or the Fergusons, 2nd ed. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 16s. bds.—The Lady's Guide to Correspondence, 32mo. 1s. cl.—First Book of Music for the Pianoforte, 18mo. 1s. cl.—Freeling's Companion to the South Western Railway, 18mo. 1s. 6d. sewed.—Morton's Toxicological Chart, post 8vo. 6s. cl.—Boddington on Consumption, 12mo. 3s. bds.—Hoswell on Bees, Pigeons, Rabbits, and the Canary, 18mo. 1s. sewed.—Dunlop on Association of Mankind, 12mo. 5s. cl.—Leathan's Poems, crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—Hoar's Solitary Moments, 6s. 4s. 6d. cl.—Lardner's Cyclopædia, Vol. CXXIV. 'History of England, Vol. X.' 6s. 6d. cl.—Schomburgk's Theoretic Philosophy of English History, Vol. I. 8vo. 9s. cl.—Wellsted's Travels to the City of the Caliphs, 2 vols. 8vo. 25s. cl.—Poole's Dialogues, revised and corrected, by the Rev. P. Hall, royal 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.—Lectures on Revivals, by Ministers of the Church of Scotland, 12mo. 4s. cl.—Chalmers's Scripture References, 6th ed. 18mo. 3s. cl.—Archbishop Leath's Three Speeches on the Liturgy, 8s. 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl.—Sandford's Letter to the Hon. and Rev. G. Spencer on his Conversion, 12mo. 4s. cl.—Stevens' Course of Prayer, 12mo. 3s. cl.—Carson's History of Providence, 6s. 5s. cl.—Harnes' Notes on the Romans, crown 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl.—Twiss's Livy, Vol. I. 8vo. 9s. 6d. cl.—Comic Latin Grammar, 2nd ed. crown 8vo. 8s. cl.—De Porquet's Spanish Tresor, 12mo. 4s. cl.—Educator and Children's Cyclopædia, by W. Martin, 2 vols. 18mo. 7s. 6d. cl.—Adventures of a Donkey, new ed. 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl.—Parley's Tales about Asia and Africa, 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl.

[ADVERTISEMENT].—**Restraints on Marriage**.—We beg to call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another part of our paper, relating to restraints on marriage, which we hope to see shortly placed upon some certain basis, consistent with sound reason and good sense.

[ADVERTISEMENT].—F. KENNEDY begs to announce that everything connected with the New Postage Rates will be found at 49, New Bond-street—Envelopes, all sizes, 8d. per 100; Kennedy's Post-office Writing Papers, two sheets and an envelope, within a single postage; Letter Weighers from 2s.; Letter Paper, 3d. per quire, or 5s. per ream; Note Paper, 3d. per quire, or 3s. per ream; the most elegant assortment of Envelope Cases, from 5s. 6d. Name Plate elegantly engraved and 100 superline cards printed for 5s. Blotting Books, Bibles, and Prayer Books, in plain and handsome bindings. Kennedy's fine Cumberland Lead Pencils, the best in London, 6d. each, or 4s. 6d. the dozen. To those who ARE ABOUT TO TRAVEL, he begs to offer his WRITING DESKS and DRESSING CASES. Also, Kennedy's Lother Writing Desk with Braimah Lock, 15s. 6d.; Rosewood and Mahogany Dressing Cases, with silver fittings, from 10 to 15 guineas; Brush Cases, in Russia or Morocco, fitted with three of the best brushes, 17s. 6d.; also the Portable Dressing Case at 10s. 6d.; Mahogany Writing Desks from 8s.; Rosewood Work-boxes, from 4s. 6d. to 10 guineas; Espinac Boxes, in Russia or Morocco, Russia pocket-books, spring clasp, from 2s. 3d. The very best Cutlery, comprising scissors, penknives, razors, table cutlery; a large variety of Inkstands. Dressing-cases repaired and refitted.—F. Kennedy's Dressing-case Manufactory, 49, New Bond-street.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

[Fourth notice.]

We regret to be unable to speak well of the pictures exhibited by Mr. Hart—*King Henry the First receiving intelligence of the Death of his only Son* (31); nor can a study of *Israelites* (623), in the room appropriated to drawings, be accepted as a redeeming work, inasmuch as it is but a feeble repetition of physiognomies and costumes which he has already more forcibly painted in oil. In the retrograde movement, however, he is happily unaccompanied by his brother Academicians. One of them, Mr. E. Landseer, is here in great force, though denying us any of those delightful human compositions which we cannot help preferring to his historical animal groups, be they even as clever as his *Laying down the Law* (311)—a capably sketched and beautifully painted piece of whimsicality, touching at once the characteristic peculiarities of canine nature and the absurdities of judicial administration. The memorable report of *Pickwick v. Bardell* itself, hardly contains more of "a solemn sermon" than this true picture of what passes in Dog-Chancery. The poodle on the woolsack, whose wisdom is not merely the wisdom of the wig, his subordinate functionaries, the parties acquiescent and dissentient, each wearing an expression of slyness, or sarcasm, or stupidity so remarkable, as to have been by some associated with references to human originals, all play their parts with an earnestness and a significance which gives the composition a point, independent of its merit as an exquisite representation of Nature. In the drapery of all his figures—we beg pardon—in the wool, and the hair, and the bristle of his several *dramatis personæ*, Mr. E. Landseer is as masterly as ever: the present picture, too, is less slightly painted than some among its predecessors, for whose permanence we have entertained fears.

Mr. Herbert has but one picture this year.—No. 287, *The Monastery in the Fourteenth Century*, with a group of hunters tarrying before the portal for refreshment. There is grace and poetry in this work; still the artist has hardly painted up to our expectations. Is it that an honourable ambition to avoid the over-wrought, and the convulsive, and the tawdry, has superinduced a quietism tending towards feebleness and formality? His figures on the present occasion have an air of almost monumental tranquillity—they look as if "struck to stone," in a case where repose, not helplessness, seems to have been the effect intended. Possibly, to a like course of study, operating upon a disposition in some points analogous, may be traced the mannerism so apparent in Mr. Severn's works; and the presence of which detracts so much from their effect. Often have we had occasion to declare, that none among the ancients furnished an example to painters so eminently worthy of imitation as Leonardo da Vinci. But in what should they imitate him? Surely, in the all-embracing ardour of his ambition, in the severe study, by which invention, imagination, and manual power, were sublimed to a spirituality, an intellectual refinement in their manifestations, beyond the reach of hasty Audacity, be he ever so eagle-winged—not in the peculiarities of eye and hand, which can end only in a frigid affectation. It were poor in an artist to emulate the inferior works of Da Vinci's disciples, even if he had the power, which Mr. Severn has not, and which, we are inclined to think, no artist of the nineteenth century, be he ever so religiously disposed towards ancient days, and creeds, and canons of taste, can possess. And hence the pair of heads (113), *Isabella*, to illustrate Keats's exquisite poem, and (137.) *Portia with the Casket*, would give us but a forced and languid pleasure, were the expression of feature twice as sweet, and the manner of painting twice as careful as it is. Ancient forms cannot be galvanized anew into life: the ancient spirit, when most strongly present, will evidence itself by life and earnestness, grandeur of design, mastery over detail, and not by a faint and far-off repetition of contours and habiliments.

We have been led, insensibly, by these remarks, to think of Italy, and shall, therefore, next notice Mr. Rippingill's *Brigands visited by their Friends* (438), a meritorious picture, upon a subject dear to all artists since the days of Salvator, having for drawback the tame glassiness of finish which gives all the

works of their clever artist the semblance, more or less, of Japan. Mr. Uwins, too, as one who lingers on the recollections of the sweet South, falls naturally into his place here. The best of his seven pictures is a *Study of a group of Mountaineers returning from the Festa of Monte Vergine* (266), in which the forms of male and female beauty receive almost a mythological and poetical colouring, not merely from their outline, which recalls to us the triumphs and processions and dances sculptured on antique vase and bas-relief, but from the symbols which surround them:—women crowned with flowers, —a brawny half-naked man, of Moorish complexion, blowing a conch, in features and gesture resembling afar off some wind or river god perpetuated by ancient artists:—no picture wherein such materials are combined by a skilful hand can fail to attract all such as own a sense for harmony and beauty. And yet—but rather than fix our cavillings on this work, we will complain of Mr. Uwins's *Fioretta* (466), an auburn-tressed girl, wearing round her shoulders a gorgeous wreath of flowers: so beautiful in her young loveliness and delicate colour, that a critic might expatiate upon both, had he not seen the same features, the same effects, the same combinations, again and again from the same hand.

Mr. Simson has very nearly produced an excellent cabinet picture in his *Gil Blas introducing himself to Laura as his Master* (404). The false Don Mathias de Silva drops on his knees, with a delicious air of high-life-below-stairs gallantry, while his nymph keeps him off with her fan, in a manner copied from the best models, which is calculated to attract rather than repel further advances:—both gentleman and lady wearing a whimsical air of make-believe tenderness, thoroughly accordant with the spirit of the wittiest but most heartless of all novels (Voltaire's, perhaps, excepted). But there is a disproportion in the girl's figure, not merely, as in the case of Mr. Knight's "Melody," between itself and the canvas, but in its several parts; her head is too large, too heavily set upon her shoulders, and, were all as it should be, the clumsiness, which would befit another serving woman—Molière's Nicole, for instance, enhancing the effect of the convulsions of stupid laughter, with which she regards a George Dandin, when he parades before her in all the trappings of nobility—is misplaced when a subtle, keen-witted, saucy Spanish girl is the subject. Mr. Simson, too, has not wholly freed himself from that inkiness of tone in his shadows, which gives his colouring a disagreeable harshness and chilliness of effect.

And now, having stated that the Exhibition contains clever works by Cooper—a great historical picture by Mr. Elmore—*The Martyrdom of St. Thomas à Becket* (415), and a conversation-piece (197), *Titian and Irene da Spilembergo*, by Mr. Dyce,—the figures the size of life,—and (as different in style and subject as can be well conceived,) the *Punch* (328) of Mr. Webster,—there but remain among the figures worthy of mention sundry tiny works by two artists even less known—Mr. Crowley and Mr. Brockey, which appear to promise us additions to the already large band of domestic painters. *The Wedding Ring* (87) by the former, and the female figure in a scarlet cloak with white fur (118), a close imitation of Terburg, by the latter, are singled out from among many works of equal cleverness, as proving the reasonableness of our hopes.

We have already spoken of Mr. Stanfield's pre-eminence in landscape. Elsewhere we shall advert to the architectural subjects furnished by Mr. D. Roberts. In Mr. Linnell's composition (403), *Philip baptizing the Eunuch*, the landscape portion of the work is so much the most excellent, as to account for its being mentioned here. Here, too, for its sky and water effects, we shall place Mr. Hering's (401) *In a Gondola*, though there is grace in the figures. Of Messrs. Lee and Creswick, who do their full part in sustaining the English character of skill in landscape painting, nothing new is to be said. Each has his own favourite atmosphere—each his own special manner of treating foliage, the one with a full, the other with a feathery brush. Mr. Lee never fails to manage that difficult object, an expanse of woodland; in his foregrounds the silvery stem of the birch—"that lady of the woods"—is nearly as constant a recurrence as a white horse in a picture by Wouvermans. Mr. Creswick, again,

delights to riot among the cool and fragmentary green shadows, which chequer the turf carpet of some remote lane, or give an effect approaching that of tessellation to the terrace of ancient mansions. Neither of the two appears to us, since we last encountered them, to have advanced or retrograded, or in the slightest degree to have felt the necessity of varying the selection of natural effects to be presented in pictures. It is not so with an artist whose line of subjects, though narrower, is still akin to theirs—we mean Mr. T. S. Cooper. His great cattle piece (33) in the octagon room, seems to us the best work from his easel—too good to be mocked by extravagant compliment, and the frequent mention of the name of Cuyyp, which takes place before it. We have but to mention that Mr. Witherington contributes his fair share of rural subjects; and shall then pass to the

Drawings and Miniatures.

It is not from choice, still less indolence, that this multitudinous portion of the Exhibition is dismissed in a paragraph. A long and careful examination devoted to it, leaves the critic no other course; unless he be pleased to consider that highly-enamelled ladies "looking delightfully with all their might," and delicate youths in uniforms, (for the history of some of which inquire at Miss La Creevy's), both seen through the wrong end of the opera-glass, come into the chapter of works of art, and demand separate detail and specification. One or two among the drawings, however, have a beauty and a character far above the general mediocrity here implied. Mr. Lover's *Colleen-Bawn* and *Colleen-Dhu* Peasants (520), are Irish every inch of them; but the Kate Kearney of the pair, has a face, which, in the shortness of its proportions, almost approaches caricature; and there is a feebleness of touch in the drawing, singularly at variance with Mr. Lover's sleight-of-hand upon ivory—which, though free, is never weak. Mr. Martin, too, whom few are prepared to encounter within such narrow limits, still less in such sober hues, gives great attraction to this room, by his small and peaceful drawings of home-scenery; witness Nos. 555, 574, and 657—three morsels of landscape, which, in spite of peculiarities of colour and touch, we rate very highly. After this, at a long interval, Mr. Kitchen's *At Brockley, Kent* (588), and Mr. Noble's *Twilight Scene* (583), may be mentioned. The room is made gay by sundry large flower-pieces, in which smoothness of finish and gaiety of colour have been the main objects, rather than such judicious composition and intimate acquaintance with floral characteristics, as render the gorgeous works of the Flemings in this branch of art so covetable and attractive, even to those who cannot distinguish the cedar of Lebanon from the hyssop on the wall. But the principal feature in this room is portraiture. Mr. Chalon contributes his fair share of gracefully-fashionable water-colour drawings; among which we must specify Nos. 563, 579, 587. Mr. W. F. Wainwright, in No. 553, approaching their manner more closely than one obviously so clever ought to approach any one's manner—save his own. Among the throng of miniatures a very few, according to our principle, can be singled out. Sir W. J. Newton's *Queen of Love and Beauty in her Evening Dress* (793), is one of the works which will most attract, and very beautiful it is after its fashion;—his *Sir Bellingham Graham* (783) is another excellent miniature. But, seeing no reason why there should not be pictures upon ivory as well as upon canvas, and why the large and immutable principles of art are inapplicable to the smallest possible spaces,—we are much inclined to prefer to these mere representations, however faithful and exquisite, such miniatures as Mr. Thorburn's, where composition and light and shade are attempted. And though, perhaps, others may flatter more delicately, give a daintier bloom to the cheek, a richer coral to the lip, and to the hair a more enticing glossiness, than he, such a work as his *Countess of Mount Edgumbe and her Son* (719) is far more to our taste than ninety-nine out of the hundred of the pretty insipidities by which it is surrounded. We found ourselves, unconsciously marking all the works in the catalogue which bear his name. Close to his *Earl of Mount Edgumbe* (689) hangs a very delicate work (690) *A Lady and her Son*, by Mr. Booth, in a very different style. Miss Gillies has a strong feeling for artistic

effect—a yet stronger disposition to catch those deepest and most intellectual expressions of countenance, which are beyond the ken, and consequently the management, of many artists—see her portrait of *Wordsworth* (716). Her colouring, too, is less exaggerated than it has been in former years: but her drawing is incorrect. She labours under a constant tendency to enlarge the features of her subjects,—in particular, the eye and the mouth; and, as regards the latter, she has one fixed pattern, which, whether the person to be drawn be man, woman, or child, never fails to be repeated. There is so much to praise in her works, that we cannot but speak of their yet more obvious deficiencies with plain sincerity.

We now enter the room devoted to

Architecture.

The attention is first awakened by a splendid picture of the *Portico of the Lesser Temple at Baulbec* (944), by David Roberts. This artist, as we noticed some time since, (*Athen.* No. 623), has returned from Egypt and Syria with his portfolio full of such scenes as those regions alone can furnish. He travelled from Cairo up the valley of the Nile, tracing, as he went, the architecture of the eldest-born of nations, delineating it as it stands, with the varied colours upon it, which three thousand years have not been able to remove. He has taken architecture when it seems to have been in its grand infancy among the rocks of Nubia, when the art of uniting stone to stone was unknown, and the architect mined his work out of a whole hill, leaving, as he shaped his temple, colossal gods to uphold the roof, and forming sculptures to relate its use and history. Further down the Nile, the art of masonry had to unite itself with the platform of rock chosen for a foundation; and the temple, since it could not find room in the bosom of a hill, made its appearance in the open air, adding external to internal beauty. At last, when neither hills nor rocks presented themselves, and the rich level valley of the Nile demanded the presence of art, the architect dug at once his foundation, and boldly uniting stone with marble, and both with granite and porphyry, executed those marvels of masonry, which, for durability and grandeur, are second to nothing in the world. The drawings of *Bethlehem*—of *Cairo*—of the great Temple at *Edfou*—*Memnon*, and the Plains of *Thebes*—and this, the Ruins at *Baulbec*, all in the present Exhibition, are of equal interest.

Another splendid work in this department, is *La Saladel Tribunal, or the Hall of Judgment in the Palace of the Alhambra* (984), by O. Jones. As a picture, the effect is powerful and harmonious; and, as an architectural illustration, we cannot sufficiently admire the patient enthusiasm which alone could have supported the artist in his laborious exertions faithfully and minutely to delineate the most intricate details of this gorgeous edifice. This picture should be carefully examined: many beautiful effects, which result from peculiar construction and combination in this singular building, are even more manifest here, than in the geometrical details which accompany Mr. Jones's published work.

And now, after this well-merited praise of these able artists, we cannot but protest against such pictures being exhibited in the only room set apart for the architects, whose designs, generally drawn on a small scale, and in water-colours, appear still weaker by the contrast. Under any circumstances, it is difficult for the architects to arrest public attention. Their designs do not, and cannot, be made to form attractive pictures; but, on this occasion, the boldest appear positively insignificant, from the great scale and overpowering colour of works which do not legitimately belong to the class. We advert to this subject as one worthy of consideration by those in authority, and for future guidance; for, with reference to the character of English art, we should not regret if the room had been, this year, closed altogether. Here we have, in small space, the principal buildings lately executed, or now in progress; and an attentive examination has forced on us the conviction, either that our architects are ignorant of, or unequal to, the higher departments of their art, or they are compelled, by circumstances, to forego their own judgment, and pandar to the uncultivated taste of the public. So long as we can remember, the designs called "classical" have been arranged on nearly the same receipt. Whatever might have

been the object proposed—a palace, a church, a royal exchange, or a prison—whatever the plan, and general form, whether one story or four—it has sufficed, and it still suffices, to take from some ancient temple a slice from the front with its pediment, or from the side, and to stick it on the building to be erected. For example, in the Royal Exchange, it was necessary to furnish a design for a grand quadrangle, surrounded by numerous suites of rooms and galleries on different stories. This arrangement is, in reality, carried out in Mr. Donaldson's design (991): but is it expressed by the view No. 1039? and yet this was selected, and we believe properly, as the best of the first class. It is, according to the judgment of the Committee what was asked for—"either Grecian or Roman."—Most of the designs submitted were of similar character; and now after two years' deliberation, a like temple travestie, as we are informed, is to be executed from the design of Mr. Tite. The designs for *St. George's Hall, Liverpool*, are much in the same taste. Mr. Mocatta (1054) exhibits four temples joined together! the result not very satisfactory, but we must hope that the building to be erected is very different from Mr. Alexander's design (917), to which the second premium was adjudged. Mr. O. Jones (No. 979 and 1046) is a trifle more original; his productions are conceived on higher principles, although those principles are but imperfectly carried out.

The *Entrance Front of an Unitarian Chapel at Manchester* (923), by Mr. Barry, in the early English style, is simple in design and beautiful in proportion. It would have been still more so without the window under the archway; another gem in its way is a *New Church at Streatham*, to be executed by Mr. Wild. There is a simple grandeur about this design which deserves special recognition; it is in what we presume must be called the Byzantine style: it is broad, bold, and massive, without heaviness—indeed, it strikes us that the Campanile is a trifle too delicate and slender in its proportions. Mr. J. B. Papworth's *North Elevation of Cully, Kirkcubrightshire* (919), is deserving of a better place, for the design is in good proportions and free from affectation—and *The Garden Fronts of the house erected at Mush Hadham* (915), by G. Moore, are in the true old English style, and have a very picturesque effect. No. 939 is a design for the proposed addition and alterations at Highcleve, the seat of the Earl of Caernarvon, by Mr. C. Barry. It appears, from the sketch underneath, that the old house was what is called classical, and indeed it would fairly take its place as such when compared with many on the walls of the present Exhibition. Mr. Barry's alterations have, we admit, a most imposing effect, but it appears to us that all the merits in his design, the variety in the grouping, and the beautifully varied outline, might have been attained without sacrificing the details to the wretched taste of James the First's age. These, we suppose, Mr. Barry has introduced as "belonging to the style" chosen by his patron. *The Regent's Dock Viaduct on the London and Blackwall Railway* (922), is a fine drawing by G. Dodgson; the design, too, would have been excellent had the parapet been more simple, and the whole not disfigured by the projecting keystones of the arches.

There are also several good drawings from ancient buildings, *The Propylæa and Temple of Victory* without wings as they appeared in July 1837 (1065), by C. Parish, deserves great praise. *The Pæar's Close at Wells*, is well represented by F. T. Dollman. But in this department all must yield to *La Sala del Tribunal, in the Palace of the Alhambra*, by O. Jones, which we have before noticed.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The interesting and important communication from Dr. Berres of a method of fixing and engraving the Daguerreotype pictures, has already produced its fruits in this country; and so early as Monday last Mr. Bachhoffner, of the Polytechnic Institution, submitted to us two specimens—hastily and imperfectly prepared, of course, and under many disadvantages, but in which the picture was clearly bitten into the silver plate. No doubt, many others are actively engaged in experiments, and a few weeks will probably produce some important results—and most important they promise to be.

Recent accounts from Van Diemen's Land, mention that the *Astrolabe* and *Zélee*, under the command of Capt. Dumont D'Urville, had arrived there, after their cruise in the Asiatic Archipelago, to refit, and, we regret to add, having suffered much from sickness; four of the officers had died, and twenty of their seamen were left on shore at the hospital, while the ships sailed to the southward—it was supposed in search of the southern magnetic pole.—We are glad to be able to contradict the report that has been going the round of the daily journals, of the intended resignation of the Lieut.-Governor of Van Diemen's Land. At the date of the last dispatches—12th of January—Sir John Franklin was quite well, and had no idea of coming home.

We understand that Lieut. Wood, of the Indian Navy, whose arrival in London we noticed the week before last, will give an account of his travels in Khundúz, and to the sources of the Oxus, at the next meeting of the Geographical Society.

By the *Courrier Français* we are informed, that the French government is about to establish three lines of steam vessels to America. One is set on foot (or rather on steam) by merchants at Havre, viz. a line between Havre and New York. The government will subsidize them with a large sum annually, and will itself undertake to keep up the communication with Mexico, the Antilles, Buenos Ayres, and Brazil. The line to Brazil will start from St. Lazaire, an outport of Nantes; that to Mexico will be divided between Marseilles and Bordeaux. The government proposes to combine a military with a commercial object. The vessels upon both the government lines will be adapted to carry guns.

The project for cutting through the Isthmus of Panama, is, it seems, at length about to be realized. Transports have been freighted by a number of French engineers for the conveyance of tools and materials of all sorts necessary to the undertaking; and the formation of the canal will be commenced immediately on their reaching the Isthmus. While labours like these, combined with the applications of science to the principles of locomotion, are rapidly breaking down the physical barriers by which the races of men were for so many ages kept apart, and making the resources of all available for each, the universal diffusion of knowledge, under identical forms, is helping on the good work,—destroying all the fences and restrictions which formerly made society so picturesque—and uncomfortable. From countries of which, half a century ago, our knowledge was so vague and shadowy as to belong to the domain of fable, men are sending forth their sons for an European education, with misgivings no greater than a country gentleman of the last century felt, on dismissing his heir to Cambridge or Oxford. From the land which Bruce reached with so much toil and danger, and afterwards described to an audience so unbelieving, we announced, a week or two ago, arrival of certain youths, for instruction in Rome and Paris; and more recently, we observe that the Turkish government has sent from the country of the Prophet, a number of young Muslims to complete their education in the latter city—one of the high places of the Infidel. The world is likely, by and bye, to intercommunicate by common signs—to have something like universal media by which its several parts may get at each other's meaning. After all, we are not, on this account, deeply grieved for the dealers in romance; because the world, under any of its modifications, will always present them with materials enough for their labours,—and the changes which are robbing it of many quaint aspects, are replacing them by features far more magnificent, and materials of boundless scope for active imaginations. But what is to become of that excellent class of persons, whose sympathies move in small circles, and whose humanities are bounded by a meridian?—who believe the attitude of universal distrust to be the wise one, and of universal defiance the safe one? Surely these ancient gentlemen will be glad to shrink into their graves, from the cosmopolitan spirit that is abroad, scattering all those wholesome prejudices and patriotic distinctions which they nursed with such tenderness, and watered with so much blood, in the good old days of the war-time!

We may mention a curious German brochure, by Dr. Julius, of Hamburg, which has just appeared, entitled, 'Remarks on Eleonora Bridgeman, endowed with only one Sense.' This young girl, an American, now ten years old, and brought up at the Blind Asylum in Boston, is denied both sight and hearing; and her sense of smelling is, at the same time, so obtuse, that she may be regarded as having no other perception than that of touch. Her intellectual faculties are, nevertheless, developed to a very high degree; she is gay and playful amongst her companions, to whom she is warmly attached. She sews, knits, and distinguishes words represented by letters in relief—nay, can reproduce these latter with much dexterity, though she has been only two years in the establishment where she has received this education.

With the departure for London of Mad. Dorus-Gras, (who sang at our last Ancient Concert on Wednesday,) and of Duprez, who visits the French provinces while the *Académie Royale* undergoes redecoration, the Paris musical season may be said to have closed. The Opera will re-open on the 1st of July—in the absence of new works of importance, the system of revivals is to be attempted, Spontini's 'Fernand Cortez' having been talked of, as one of the first works, if its composer (somewhat capricious in sanctioning—and in refusing his sanction to the performance of his operas) permit. Another rumourmentions 'Der Freischütz,' as likely to be done. Weber's 'Oberon,' or 'Euryanthe,' were a far better speculation; the latter opera only wanting changes in the libretto to take its place among the most popular works of the classical school. Madlle. Heinefetter is engaged at the *Académie* to appear late in the year. Meanwhile, the inauguration of the new *Salle Favart* has taken place. The theatre is described as splendidly decorated, but too pale in the colours chosen, hence sarcastically compared by M. Berlioz in his *feuilleton* to "a whitened sepulchre." A new opera by MM. Scribe and Auber, the long-talked-of 'Zanetta,' has been produced, Mad. Cinti-Damoreau sustaining the principal part, with great skill, and the smallest possible remains of voice. At the last concert of the *Conservatoire*, the 'Pastorale' of Beethoven was the symphony: the benefit concerts are now all over, and the artists spreading themselves in every direction. M. A. Adam has returned from St. Petersburg: a new opera-ballet of his, 'The Hamadryad,' has, so the journals tell us, been exciting a great sensation at Berlin.

In our notice of Mr. Boyce's work on South Africa (p. 414, col. 1), we said—"The volume may possibly have one good effect—it may teach colonial governors to beware of the Missionaries, who, with all their assumed meekness of manner, are too often intriguing, jealous of one another, and dictatorial. Of their efficiency in their proper places, we shall here say nothing. It has been recently stated (in the *United Service Journal*) by Sir J. E. Alexander, who resided several weeks in various Wesleyan missions, that they teach nothing but psalm-singing and hatred of the white men." We have received letters from Sir James Alexander, in reference to this passage, the substance of which is, however, comprised in one paragraph—"It was not what I stated—I never said this of the Wesleyans in particular." If Sir James will read the passage attentively, he will see that we too spoke generally, and merely referred to his residence among the Wesleyans to strengthen his authority. Our statement, leaving out the parenthetical passages, is this—"The volume may teach colonial governors to beware of the Missionaries, who are too often, &c. It has been recently stated by Sir James Alexander, that they [the Missionaries] teach nothing but psalm-singing and hatred of white men."—However, to prevent misunderstanding, it may be well to quote exactly what Sir J. Alexander did say:—"He [the Major] dispenses, too, praise and censure on the Missionaries and their establishments in South Africa with great judgment and discrimination. Many of the Missionary institutions are mere schools of idleness, where the Hottentots and others, instead of being compelled to habits of industry and taught trades, are taught little else than psalm-singing; and instead of being encouraged to go to the farmers, and gain an honest livelihood, are led to believe that the white men are their great oppressors."

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.

The Two Pictures now exhibiting represent the CORONATION OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA in Westminster Abbey, and the Interior of the CHURCH of SANTA CROCE, at Florence, with all the effects of Light and Shade, from Noon till Midnight. Open from 10 till 5.

N.B.—The Picture of SANTA CROCE will shortly be removed, and replaced by a subject of great interest.

SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty and H. R. H. Prince Albert.

M. Delbuck's most important Patented Process of uniting Lead to Lead and other metals without the use of Solder—Mr. Dredge's improved principle of Suspension Bridges illustrated by Models and Apparatus—The Phenomena of Polarized Light shown by Mr. Goddard, with his unrivalled Polariscopes, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—Lectures daily on Optical, Pneumatics, Mechanical, and Chemical subjects, the scientific principles being illustrated in a striking and amusing manner—Models of Steam Engines in action, and the principles of that important agent, Steam, explained—Perkins's original Steam Gun, and imposing Engine for showing the Combustibility of the densest Steel—The only living specimen of the Electrical Eel ever brought to this country, thus completing the extensive and effective means possessed by this Institution for showing the phenomena of Electricity and Magnetism—A Performance daily on the Accordion by M. N. Reissner, from Paris, the first player in Europe—Specimens of Pottery made from Irish Clay and of Irish Marble from the Ballysammon Quarry, as also of the Bolsover Moor Stone, intended to be employed in the New Houses of Parliament—Grand Oxymoron—Microscope, by which a constant succession of novel objects are shown.—In the Chemical Department Mr. Cowper is ready to receive applications from Noblemen and Gentlemen for Analyses and advice on subjects connected with Metallurgy and Agriculture, &c.; the experiments may be witnessed in the Laboratory on application by the parties.—A new Reading Room for Scientific and other Periodicals is now opened for Subscribers.—Terence, 120 Guinea per annum. Annual admission to the Gallery, One Guinea; Admission One Shilling.—Open till Six daily.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

May 25.—G. B. Greenough, Esq. F.R.S., President, in the chair.

This being the ninth anniversary meeting of the Society, the Annual Report of the Council was read, which stated that sixty-seven new members had been elected, and twenty-five vacancies had occurred during the past year, and that the Society now consists of 697 members, exclusive of Foreign and Corresponding Members.

At the evening meeting the President delivered his anniversary address, and presented the two gold medals, constituting the Royal Premium for the advancement of geographical science and discovery, awarded respectively to Mr. R. H. Schomburgk and Major Rawlinson, of the Bombay army, in the following terms:—

"Mr. Schomburgk.—By favour of her Majesty, the queen of these realms, the Royal Geographical Society is authorized to apply the medal, now before me, to the Encouragement of Geographical Science and Discovery, and it is in the conscientious discharge of the duty which has thus devolved upon them, that the Society has determined to place in your hands this honourable testimony of their approbation and esteem. Sir.—In the arduous journey in which you were engaged, during a period of five years, you faithfully complied with the instructions, and more than fulfilled the expectations of your employers. Guided, in the first instance, by the footsteps of your illustrious countryman, Baron Humboldt, you afterwards visited a country in which no one had preceded you. A problem which he began to solve, you have brought to its conclusion, and by your joint observations we have now, astronomically determined, a connected series of fixed points along a line extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Nor is it in this respect only that we recognize in you the qualities of your great predecessor: like him, you are distinguished by the variety of your talents and the extensive range of your studies. The zoologist gladly recognizes in you the discoverer and describer of several species of birds and fishes,—the botanist, of many plants before unknown to naturalists. An account of your geographical observations, given in the order of their occurrence, is reported in our journal, and in the work which you have since published, and in which you develop, for the first time, the great and unexpected resources of British Guayana, you have rendered an important service to those of our countrymen who hold property in that colony. The map which you have constructed, and which the Society is about to publish, bears ample testimony of your ability as a physical geographer. The able and affecting appeal which you have made in behalf of large tribes of our fellow men and fellow subjects, with whose merits and sufferings we were previously unacquainted, has not been made in vain; and you are now about to return to the land of your former wanderings under

the sanction of the government, not only to enlarge the boundaries of science, but to secure the interests of this country, and vindicate the rights of humanity. We are well aware of the labours you underwent in your former journeys, the privations you suffered, the perils you encountered, and in admiring that patient endurance, that undaunted spirit, that determined perseverance of which we find in your late expedition such abundant proofs, we feel justified in entertaining the confident as well as earnest hope that, after the successful accomplishment of your new mission you will return among us crowned with additional honours and possessing still higher claims on our gratitude and respect."

Mr. Schomburgk, in reply, said:—

"Sir,—The distinction which the Royal Geographical Society enjoys among the scientific bodies in Europe, and the lend which it has hitherto taken in the advancement of geography, must render so honourable a testimonial as you have just now bestowed upon me a proud acquisition to any traveller, the more when he looks back to the distinguished travellers and discoverers, who, at former periods, have received from this chair the royal premium. But to me it is an additional source of gratification, as it proves to the world that the researches which were carried on under the patronage and direction of this Society met with their approbation. I may, perhaps, be permitted briefly to recapitulate some of my labours in the West Indies. In the year 1831, I executed a survey of Anegada and its dangerous reefs, by which I trust I have been the means of saving the lives of many of my fellow creatures, and several vessels from shipwreck. This survey brought me into connexion with the Geographical Society, and I subsequently, as related in its Journal, explored the rivers Essequibo, Corentyne, Berbice, and investigated the capabilities of the rich and fertile colony of Guayana. One of my discoveries, during this period, was the *VICTORIA REGIA*, the most beautiful specimen of the Flora of the western hemisphere; and it gives me much pleasure to announce to you, on this occasion, that after three vain attempts to convey living specimens of that plant from the interior to the coast, I have just received information that five plants have arrived in good order, in Georgetown, Demerara, and, I hope, will shortly reach England. I need scarcely say, that the first specimen that arrives will be placed at the disposal of Her Majesty, who has graciously permitted this beautiful flower to bear her name. My subsequent journey to Esmeralda, the details of which are in course of publication, enabled me to connect my observations with those of Baron Humboldt; and I am proud here to state, that it was the example set by that distinguished traveller, that has led me onward through difficulties and privations of no ordinary nature, till I had the good fortune to accomplish the journey that you have been pleased, this evening, to crown with your approval. For myself, personally, I do not feel that I have a claim to this high honour. Let me, however, consider it as an encouragement to further exertion; and although the path marked out for me at present, in my future travels in Guayana, is restricted to the limits of the colony, I confidently trust that I may obtain permission to extend them to the eastward, and also that another attempt may be made to reach the source of the Orinoco to the westward, by ascending the rivers Mocajahi and Catrimani. To you, Sir, as President of the Society, I beg to offer my sincere thanks for the too flattering terms in which you have conferred this distinction, which I shall ever consider as one of the proudest events of my life; and I trust that my future researches may prove me to have been not wholly unworthy of it."

The Chairman then, turning to the late President of the Geographical Society of Bombay, said:—

"Rear Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm,—In awarding to Major Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, of the Bombay Army, the Founder's Medal for the year 1839, the Council of the Royal Geographical Society have been guided, not merely by the zeal, perseverance, and industry with which that officer has successfully explored the provinces of Luristan, Khuisistan, and Azerbaijan, and the valuable additions which, in his memoirs published in our Transactions, he has thrown on our knowledge of the physical geography of that large and important portion of the mountain ranges which divide the basin of the Tigris

from the elevated plains of Central Persia; but they have wished more particularly to give this mark of their approval and regard to the vast extent of learning and historical research which Major Rawlinson has brought to bear on the objects of his geographical inquiries. This officer has given, in the course of these memoirs, a bright and animating example of the manner in which the knowledge to be derived from books—and from books too which, to the generality of English readers, are of the most recondite description—may be applied to objects of practical science: I mean, to the improvement of our knowledge of ancient geography.—Major Rawlinson has, in the course of his travels in Luristan and Khuisistan, verified various ancient routes from the Tigris, across the range of Zagros, into Media—has identified the affluents of that river, by a strict comparison of their ancient and modern names and courses—and has thrown great light on the towns celebrated in profane and sacred history under the names of Sus, Susán, Shúster, and Elymais. In the province of Azerbaijan, the original seat of the fire worshippers of the ancient world, Major Rawlinson has given us a clear and valuable description of the eastern and southern shores of the lake Urumiyah, and of the country between that and the shores of the Caspian. His researches into the probable existence of two cities bearing the name of Ecbátana—one of them in Atropatene, and the other in Media Magna, have given occasion to one of the most lucid and learned essays on the comparative geography of the world which have ever adorned the pages of the Transactions of this or any other Society instituted for the promotion of either natural or historical knowledge. It is on these accounts, Sir, that the Council have been pleased to award to Major Rawlinson this medal; and I need not add what pleasure I feel in having to place it in the hands of the late President of the Geographical Society of Bombay, who, from his long and intimate connexion with India, is so well qualified to appreciate Oriental research—to echo our applause—and to convey to Major Rawlinson with greater feeling, and therefore with greater fidelity, than I now convey to him, the interest which we have taken in his past, and which we must continue to take in his future labours."

Sir Charles Malcolm, in reply, said:—

"Sir,—I feel that the selection which you have been pleased to make of me, as late President of the Geographical Society of Bombay, to receive the gold medal for Major Rawlinson, will be gratifying beyond measure to that Society, as it will show to them that they stand high in the opinion of the parent Society, from which they emanate; and that there is on your part the warmest feeling of good will towards them, and a determination to uphold and assist them in their efforts to enlarge our geographical knowledge in the East. To me, personally, it will be a pleasing duty to send this honourable token of your approbation to Major Rawlinson, accompanied, as it will be, by the address you have just delivered, which has so clearly and justly brought before us his merits as a traveller, because I remember him well when he was a gay high-spirited young man, apparently thinking but little of those pursuits which have drawn forth his talents not only as a rising politician and a soldier, but also as one of the first comparative geographers of the age. There can be no doubt that the Royal Premium awarded to the adventurous and eminent traveller, Sir Alexander Burnes, who now stands so high above the political horizon in the East, stimulated that officer in his rapid career; nor can I doubt but that it was also, in prospect, a strong incitement to Major Rawlinson, as it will be to many others; and it will be a proud feeling for the Geographical Society of Bombay, to see two of its members receive this honourable mark of your approval. In speaking of that Society, it affords me great pleasure to have an opportunity of bearing my public testimony to the exertions of its able and learned Secretary, Dr. Heddle, to whom the Bombay Geographical Society is chiefly indebted for the position which it now holds: and I may here mention that another member of that Society, Lieut. Wood, of the Indian Navy, is now in London, preparing for publication the account of his journey into Khunduz, and to the sources of the Oxus, (an outline of which will be given to the Society at its next meeting). In conclusion, I cannot but repeat

my conviction that the award of this evening will be a great encouragement to future labourers in the cause of geography in the East; and the recent act of liberality of this Society, in presenting a complete copy of the Geographical Journal to the ten principal civil and military stations in India, cannot fail to excite a corresponding exertion on the part of the officers of the Indian army and navy. Again, Sir, I beg to offer to you, in the name of Major Rawlinson, my best thanks for the distinction which this Society has awarded to him, and for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to convey it."

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

This Society held its seventeenth Anniversary on the 9th instant, the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., in the chair.—The Annual Report of the Council was read, commencing with the ordinary financial statements, and details of deaths, resignations, and new elections. The Members whose deaths were particularly mentioned, were Rungit Singh, General Allard, Professor Bohlen, a Sanscrit scholar of reputation, Cavell Venkata Lutchmiah, a native of Madras, whose knowledge of languages, both Asiatic and English, has been applied by him to literary research to an extent very uncommon among Hindús. The Report also contains a memoir of James Prinsep, Esq., whose extraordinary attainments in so many, and, apparently, such incompatible branches of knowledge, have been subjects of wonder and admiration to the scholars of Europe, but whose indefatigable zeal and unremitting labours exhausted his powers at the early age of forty, while he was in the pursuit of those discoveries in Eastern antiquities, to which he had himself opened the way, by his penetration in deciphering alphabets, and reading inscriptions which had hitherto baffled all inquiries. Allusion was then made to the important discoveries made in Persia by Major Rawlinson, whose researches have already been noticed in our pages, and who has promised to send the Society the full results of his labours for publication. The successful progress of the labours of the Oriental Translation Committee was stated, and a detail was given of the valuable works now in course of printing and translation under the auspices of that distinguished body.

Sir Alexander Johnston, as Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, detailed the various matters that had engaged the attention of the Committee during the past year, which had for their object to procure information as to the moral and political changes which were going on in Turkey, Central Asia, India, and China; he also remarked on the gradual increase of interest which the public in England are acquiring in Asiatic matters, which are no longer avoided, as though England had no sort of connexion with the Eastern world.

The Report of the Committee of Commerce and Agriculture was then read by Col. Sykes, containing a summary of the principal operations of that body during the year. One of the subjects alluded to, was the cultivation of cotton in India, on which they had printed valuable papers by General Briggs, Dr. Lush, and Mr. Heath: this subject was still undergoing investigation, and the result of an analysis of various cotton soils, from different parts of Europe, Asia, and America, by Mr. Solly, would be published shortly. Papers, on the production of sugar and cocoa-nut oil in Ceylon,—on the improvement of Indian wool,—on the wool of the Angora goat,—on opium, safflower, silk, Indian tea, caoutchouc, &c., had been read. Some of them had been printed, and the rest would appear in due course.

Thanks were then voted to the Council, the President, &c.; and after the discussion of certain financial matters, and making a verbal alteration in one of the Society's regulations, the meeting proceeded to ballot for the Council and Officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected into the Council:—Sir Jeremiah Bryant, C.B., Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., Josiah M. Heath, Esq., Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B. M.P., Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., the Rev. W. H. Mill, D.D., William Newnham, Esq., Henry Wilkinson, Esq. All the officers were re-elected.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

May 18.—Woronzow Greig, Esq. in the chair. A paper was read 'On the Vital Statistics of Manchester,' by W. Johns, Esq., M.D., Superintendent

dent Registrar of Manchester District. The township of Manchester, which forms the district under the Registration Act to which the following returns relate, comprises an area of more than 1,500 statute acres, and is estimated to contain a population of above 200,000 souls. The following tables embrace a period of two years, ending the 30th June 1838. The number of births registered during the first year was 5,458, and during the second year 6,358. The proportion of males to females is as 51.6 to 48.4, giving upon 100 births an excess of male births of rather more than 3½. During the two years, in 11,816 births, there were 127 cases of twins, and one case of triplets; the former being in the ratio of nearly 10.8 in 1,000; Cuvier's estimation was 2, in 1,000. The registered deaths, during the first year, were 5,611, and in the second 6,234, being an increase of 623. In the two years the proportion of male to female deaths was as 52.1 to 47.9. In the Manchester district the excess of male deaths above male births is 1.08 in every hundred. The average proportion of births to deaths, throughout the kingdom, has been estimated as 28 to 20 in 1000, respectively. The births registered in the Manchester district, during the first year, were to deaths as 19.45 to 20. In the second year as 20.39 to 20. The number of coroner's inquests held during two years in Manchester was 561, amounting to 4.73 per cent. of the whole number of deaths. There were 520 deaths in the infirmary in the two years, 427 in the fever wards, and 550 in the workhouse. Thus of the whole number of deaths, 12.63 per cent. occurred in public institutions. Epidemic and contagious diseases were prevalent during the period, particularly during the latter year, in which the number of deaths from measles, small-pox, hooping-cough, and scarlet fever rose from 10 per cent. of the whole number of deaths to, 22½ per cent. The greatest increase was from measles, the mortality from which rose from 1.84 to 9.94 per cent. As these diseases are most frequent in early life, their prevalence will account for the great increase of mortality among children, which is observable in the second year.

It had long been generally supposed that the number of deaths in proportion to the population was greater in large manufacturing districts, than in other less populous places. Until the returns made under the Registration Act were published, it was impossible to determine with accuracy what was the proportion, or at what ages the mortality was the greatest; and even now we can attain to certain information, only as to the comparative number of deaths at given ages,—for, without knowing the exact number of births, or the number of the population existing at different ages within the district, it is impossible to draw correct conclusions as to the relative frequency of mortality at different ages; since where, from the congregation of adults for certain purposes of trade or manufacture, the proportion of children is less than the average, or where, from the circumstances of the population, the proportion of infants born is below the average, there must obviously be a smaller number of children liable to casualty, and the proportionate number of deaths at an early age must be fewer, although the positive mortality among that class may actually be greater. Thus, it appears that in the five Registrars' districts in Manchester,—viz. Ancoats, the chief seat of the cotton mills; St. George's, containing a large portion of Irish; Deansgate, London Road, and Market Street, the last three constituting the more ancient and principal part of the town,—the number of deaths under five years is greatest in Ancoats and fewest in Market Street. In the first year it was 60 per cent. in the former, and 32½ in the latter, the difference being 27½ per cent. From above five and under twenty-six the deaths were more numerous in Market Street, and fewer in Ancoats by a difference of nearly 5½ per cent. Above 25, and under 51, the deaths in Ancoats are nearly 15 per cent., and in Market Street 29 per cent. Above 70, in Ancoats and Market Street, the deaths are as 10 to 16. The second year was still more fatal to young children; for, while the proportions remain nearly alike, the deaths under 5 years, in Ancoats, amounted to 65 per cent., in Market Street 41 per cent., and from 26 to 70, Ancoats 20½, and Market Street 39½ per cent. With regard to the comparative mortality in Manchester and other towns, the following results are highly interesting.

The returns quoted are from the Registrar General's Report, with the exception of those from Liverpool, which have been supplied by the Superintendent Registrar in that town, for the year 1837–8. Deaths at 3 years and under,—England and Wales 37.08, Metropolis 38.13, Birmingham 41.08, Liverpool 43.64, Manchester 44.46. Deaths at 15 and under,—England and Wales 9.75, Metropolis 8.42, Birmingham 9.64, Liverpool 9.95, Manchester 9.50. Deaths at 20 and under,—England and Wales 3.67, Metropolis 2.47, Birmingham 3.93, Liverpool 2.76, Manchester 3.27. The great mortality among children under 2 years of age, is not directly chargeable to the factory system. (The mortality from 16 to 20 is greater in Birmingham than in Manchester, for those are the two places especially contrasted.) To what cause therefore may it be attributed? To no one in particular. The manners and habits of the people have much to do with it. The most plausible reason appears to be, that young children are not sufficiently taken care of by their mothers, who during pregnancy continue as long as possible at their work, and attend the factories sooner than they ought after their confinement, leaving their infants to the care of ill-paid and unsuitable persons.

The number of marriages in the churches, in proportion to those solemnized elsewhere, was as 93.58 to 6.42 per cent. In every 100 marriages, there were solemnized by licence 9.66; by superintendent registrar's certificate, 6.30; and by banns, 84. The number of marriages in church without banns, and by a certificate from the superintendent registrar, was 0.58 per cent. Among every 100 persons married, 14.25 were minors. The form which is required from parties registering, of signing their names, affords an opportunity for collecting some interesting information with regard to the amount of education acquired by the adult population. Thus, it appears, that the number of persons writing their names in the registry of births during the first year, compared to the number signing by marks, was as 62 to 39; and during the second year, as 60.5 to 39.5; and of those signing the registry of death, 40 signed their names, and 60 their marks, the first year; and during the second, the signatures were to marks as 42 to 58. The signatures in attestation of the solemnization of marriages exceed the attestation by marks; for while the marks and signatures of births and deaths are as 60 to 40, in the marriages these are as 45 to 55. These facts would lead to the inference, that the parties forming marriages are generally a better instructed and higher class than the average of the population, or that they are usually at the time of life when the effects of an early education have not been erased by disease and neglect. —It may be interesting to show, by the following returns, the comparative improvement in public education in this class. During a period of six years, (from 1807 to 1812,) there were married in the collegiate church of Manchester 7,505 couples. Out of the 15,010 persons married, 5,254 signed their names, and 9,756 their marks, the excess of marks amounting to 30 per cent. In the same church, during the two years in which the Registration Act has been in operation, the signatures are as 55 to 45, showing an increase of signatures over marks of 20 per cent.

A long discussion ensued upon the facts stated in the foregoing paper, that the proportionate mortality of children was much greater in the Ancoats District, which is the chief site of the cotton mills, than in Market Street District, which is chiefly inhabited by the middle classes. It was stated, that while there exists in the former a larger proportion of the labouring population, among whom the number of births is generally supposed to be above the average, there is in the latter a great number of warehouses, which are tenanted only by adult apprentices and warehousemen, and of shops, the owners of which reside with their families in the suburbs of Manchester, leaving only their servants to take charge of the premises. These circumstances must, therefore, disturb the proportion of persons living at different ages in the two districts. It must also be borne in mind, that the mortality prevailing in the Ancoats District is not more chargeable to the factory system than to any other system of labour: the contrast above drawn is between a labouring and needy population, and a population consisting chiefly of the middle classes, among whom many of the provo-

cations to disease existing in the first district are not to be found, and who possess superior means for resisting and conquering the attacks of disease.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

'A Description of the Coffre Dam at the Site for the New Houses of Parliament,' by Grant S. Dalrymple.—The works described are those which necessarily precede the erection of the main building. They consist of the coffre dam, river wall, and the foundations of the river front—according to the designs, and under the direction, of the engineers (Messrs. Walker and Burges) and Mr. Barry, the architect; the whole being executed by Messrs. Lee, the contractors. The mud at the site of the works varied much in depth and in consistency, but beneath it is a bed of red gravel and sharp sand, averaging 14 feet in thickness, laying over a stratum of stiff clay, into which the piles are driven, to a depth of 2 feet. To facilitate the driving of the piles, a curved trench, 27 feet wide by 8 feet deep, was dredged in the line of the dam. The main piles of Memel fir, 36 feet long by 1 foot square, were then driven, leaving their tops 4½ feet above the Trinity high-water mark of ordinary spring tides. The waling pieces were then attached, and the outer sheet piles of whole timber, 36 feet long by 13 inches square, sawn square on all sides so as to ensure the joints being close when driven and bolted to the waling. The inner sheet piles of half timber were then driven to the same depth as the others; the space above them was made up with horizontal pieces, bedded down to them, and secured with bolts to the furring pieces inserted above the waling at each gauge pile. The whole length of the dam was secured by diagonal braces, extending back to the old river wall, against which they were abutted. The outer and inner rows of piles were secured together by three rows of wrought iron bolts, the lower being 24 inches diameter, and the two upper rows 2 inches diameter. The whole of the piles being driven, the space between was cleared out down to the clay substratum, and then filled up with stiff clay mixed with a portion of gravel; a portion of the excavated matter was then laid on both sides of the dam to protect the piling from injury. The first pile was driven on the 1st of September 1837, and the dam was closed on the 24th of December, 1838. The extreme length of the coffre dam along the river face is 920 feet, and the ends return at an angle until they meet with and enter the old river wall, at a distance of about 200 feet from the face of the dam. The excavations for the foundation of the river wall were got out in lengths of 50 feet, levelled to receive the footing courses, which were laid on a bed of concrete of a thickness varying from 1 foot at the north end to between 5 and 6 feet in the centre and south corner, where the substratum was loose and spongy. The concrete was composed of 6 measures of gravel and sand to 1 of ground lime from the lower stratum of the chalk formation. Along the face of the wall was driven a row of elm sheet piles, from 8 to 12 feet long by 8 inches thick, square sawed, so as to drive close, spiked to an oak wale, and the whole secured to the front by 1-inch wrought iron bolts, placed at distances of 4 feet apart, stretching back 6 feet into the wall, and fixed by cast iron washers bedded between the footing courses. The two bottom or footing courses of the wall are 11 feet wide, of York landing, 6 inches thick; on these are two courses of Bramley-fall stone, each 1 foot 3 inches thick, from which rises the stone facing of the wall, of Aberdeen and Cornish granite, in courses varying in thickness from 2 feet 2 inches at the bottom to 1 foot 7 inches at the top. The front is built to a curve of 100 feet radius, and is backed with brickwork, making the total thickness of the wall 7 feet 6 inches at the bottom, and 5 feet at the top. Counterforts, projecting 3 feet 4½ inches by 3 feet 9 inches wide, occur at intervals of 20 feet along the whole length. At a distance of 28 feet 9 inches from the back of the river wall is the foundation of the front wall of the main body of the building, the space between the two walls being filled up with concrete, composed of 10 parts of gravel to 1 part of ground lime. The total length of the river wall, at the present level of 2 feet 3 inches above the Trinity standard of high-water mark, is 876 feet 6 inches. The wings at each end, projecting 2 feet 3 inches before the face of the centre part, are 101 feet 6 inches long each, leaving

a clear terrace walk, 673 feet 6 inches long by 32 feet wide, between the wings and fronting the river. The height of the wall from the bottom of the footing courses is 25 feet 9 inches. The excavation for the wall was commenced on the 1st of January, 1839, and the building of it was commenced in March of the same year. The amount of the estimate for the dam and wall was 74,373*l*.

'On Browne's Patent Hydraulic Level,' by A. F. Hemming.—This instrument, designed for ascertaining the relative heights of points not visible from each other, consists of lengths of water-tight flexible tubing, attached to each other by brass joints, and having glass vessels at each end. The vessels and tubing being nearly filled with water, the level of the water, as seen in these vessels at two points whose relative heights are to be compared, will serve to indicate their positions, whatever may be the inflexions of the tubing between the two vessels. Graduated rods are placed perpendicularly at the points of observation, and the lower vessel is raised, and the higher lowered, until the level of the fluid therein intersects the graduation of the rods. It is conceived that this level may be peculiarly useful in mines and excavations, and in fixing complicated machinery.

Capt. Basil Hall explained his views as to obtaining for lighthouses all the advantages of a fixed light by means of refracting lenses in revolution.—His inquiries have been directed to ascertain whether the well-known superior brilliancy of a revolving light could not be obtained for a fixed or continuous light; that is, for one equally visible in all directions at the same moment. His idea was, that by giving a certain velocity of revolution to a series of lenses round a fixed light, as in Fresnel's arrangement, a continuity of illuminating power, equal almost in brilliancy to that of a slowly revolving light, might be produced. This, he expected, would prove true, provided no intensity were then lost. He had established an apparatus at the Tower, and determined the effect by experiment. The apparatus consisted of a fixed central light with a series of eight lenses, 1 foot diameter and 3 feet focal distance, so arranged as to revolve at any velocity up to 60 revolutions per minute. The light from the central lamp being concentrated by refraction through the eight lenses into eight pencils, having a divergence of about 8° each, illuminated not quite 50° of the horizon when at rest; but when this same system of lenses was put into rapid motion, every degree of the 360° of the horizon became illumined, and, to spectators placed all round the horizon, the light would appear continuous and equally brilliant in every direction. The only question would be, whether or not this continuous light is essentially less intense than the light seen through the lenses at intervals when in slow motion. The fact is, that two distinct effects are produced in this experiment—a physical effect in diminishing the brilliancy of the light exactly in proportion to the ratio of the dark portion of the horizon compared to that of the enlightened portion, viz. as 310° to 50°; and a physiological effect (suggested by Prof. Wheatstone), by which the sensibility of the retina might be so excited by a succession of bright flashes, that not only a continuity of light might be produced, but a light not much, if at all, inferior in intensity to that caused by the lenses at rest. When first set in motion, the effect is that of a series of brilliant but trembling flashes; as the system of lenses is accelerated in velocity, the steadiness of the light increases with scarcely any apparent diminution of brilliancy. At 44 revolutions per minute absolute continuity is produced, and at 60 revolutions nearly the steadiness of a fixed light. When viewed from the distance of half a mile, the effect is nearly that of continuity, very much resembling that of a fixed star of the first magnitude. The only difference in the quality of the light is, that the lenses being in motion, it resembles a star twinkling violently; and when at rest, it resembles a planet. The difference of intensity had been measured by examining the light through a number of plates of stained glass. Some eyes had seen the light through 13 glasses, the lenses being at rest, and through 12, the lenses being in motion; other eyes with other glasses had seen it through 10, the lenses being at rest, and 8, the lenses being in motion. He had seen it through 9, the lenses being in motion, and through 10 at rest. He did not pretend to say whether mechanical difficulties might not

prevent the adoption of the system; what he aimed at was to establish the principle, that by putting a system of lights into a rapid rotary motion, a continuous light visible in all directions would be the result, without any essential diminution of brilliancy, as compared to that of the same lights when viewed at rest. If this principle should prove sound, its application to practice might afterwards be thought of, and left to the ingenuity of the engineer; but if the principle should not be sound, and there was a great loss of light by the rotary motion, then it would be useless to go on.

Mr. Cottam, in reference to the discussion of a preceding evening on the duty of engines, alluded to the pumping engine at Hammersmith, which forces the water through five miles of pipes, and then through a vast number of smaller pipes, and was subject to great variations of service, and inquired how the duty could be ascertained with any tolerable accuracy, as the variable expenditure of steam under different circumstances must lead to considerable errors. If a boiler, as in the Cornish engines, is adapted to raise the bob 7 times per minute, and owing to some cause, as the water not being able to get away, the bob is raised only 5 times per minute, there is two-sevenths in favour of the boiler; or if an engine adapted for 30 strokes per minute makes only 25 occasionally, there is great difficulty in comparing it with other engines. Mr. Donkin urged the necessity of keeping the quality of the engine and its commercial effect perfectly distinct; if a given weight be raised to a given height, it must produce a given effect minus the friction; in water-works engines the resistance opposed by the friction is very considerable, and being very variable, it must not be allowed to interfere with the consideration of the intrinsic quality of the engine; of two engines having equal power, one may discharge, owing to these circumstances, more water than the other, but if both be of the same construction and raise a given weight, whether the water be discharged perpendicularly or forced through any length of horizontal pipes, there can be no mistake as to the amount of the effect produced, or, in other words, of duty performed, as that would be determined by the weight raised if in a Cornish engine, or by the resistance overcome if in an ordinary pumping engine. Mr. Wicksteed observed, that there was no difficulty in instituting a comparison between the duty of a Cornish engine and of an ordinary water-works engine, because that by the former the water was raised through a perpendicular shaft, and by the latter forced through several miles of pipes, of varying length and resistance. He had for several years ascertained, by means of a mercurial syphon gauge, the pressure at the pump piston, and this gave with perfect accuracy the resistance overcome by the engine, whether arising from the pressure of water raised to a given or varying height, or from the friction in a great length of pipes. This was easily proved at Old Ford, where the water was raised into a perpendicular column or stand pipe, in which the level of the water would be that necessary for overcoming the resistance opposed by the pressure and friction. In making comparisons between the common water-works engine and the Cornish, this was the mode he had adopted, and he believed it the only fair one. He had proved the accuracy of the mercurial gauges by the measurement of the column of water supported. The Cornish engine at Old Ford acts by raising a weight of metal, which upon its return raises the water. This is the only engine in London of the kind, and to establish a comparison between it and any other pumping engine, it is only requisite to apply a mercurial gauge as just described to the pump of each, and whether the water is lifted direct or forced through any length of pipes, the resistance or load against which the steam acts will be shown. Previously to his Cornish engine being set to work, the beam and plunger were balanced with the greatest accuracy, and their preponderance ascertained before the steam piston and plunger were packed. The weight afterwards added to the pump end was also carefully ascertained. The weight raised at each stroke of the engine is thus accurately known. The number of strokes performed in a given time is registered by the counter. The coals are carefully weighed. By ordinary attention, the boilers are so managed with regard to the work to be done, that no steam is allowed to blow away, whether

the engine be making 3 or 9 strokes per minute; and in calculating the duty done by the quantity of coal consumed, no deduction is made for stoppages. Thus, a certain number of strokes being made, a known weight has been raised to a given height a given number of times by the consumption of a known weight of coals. This engine worked under the pressure of a column of water from 110 to 116 feet in height, and the water was forced through 300 miles of pipe, varying from 42 inches to 3 inches in diameter. The load at the pump in the common pumping engine is ascertained by the same means, and no error can exist in determining the duty performed by each. Mr. Parkes observed, that the term "duty" did not seem to be quite understood; duty was not the weight of water raised 1 foot in height, but that weight divided by a bushel or other measure or weight of coals also; that the time in which the water was raised did not enter into the computation of duty, though it did into the determination of the horse power. He would again call attention to the fact, that coal was no measure of power or of the quality of an engine; that one engine might be doing more duty than another, because it had better coal or better boilers; and that the only standard of perfection between different engines was the relative consumption of water as steam for equal effects.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.	Entomological Society	Eight, P.M.
	Society of British Architects	Eight, P.M.
	Horticultural Society	Three.
TUES.	Architectural Society	Eight.
	Linnæan Society	Eight.
	Institute of Civil Engineers	Eight.
WED.	Society of Arts	3 p. Seven.
	Royal Society	3 p. Eight.
THUR.	Society of Antiquaries	Eight.
	Zoological Society (<i>Gen. Hist.</i>)	Three.
FRI.	Botanical Society	Eight.
	Royal Institution	3 p. Eight.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MR. BLAGROVE'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT, Patronized by Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Augusta, and the Duchess of Gloucester, to take place on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at HANOVER SQUARE, Vocalists—Madame Doris-Gris, Miss Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, the Misses Williams, and Miss Bruce. Pianoforte, the celebrated Mr. Litolfi; Harp, Miss Fanny Croft, (her first appearance); Violin, Mr. Blagrove, who will perform two new pieces. In the course of the Concert, Beethoven's Septuor, by thirty-six instruments. The Orchestra will be complete. Leader, Mr. Loder; Pianoforte accompanist, Mr. Charles Blagrove.—Tickets and Programmes at the Music-shops.

MR. CIPRIANI POTTER will be assisted by the following eminent performers at his MORNING CONCERT, MONDAY, June 15, at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS—Madame Doris-Gris, Miss Clara Novello, Signor Tamburini. Mr. Potter will perform the Pianoforte a Concerto by Mozart, never performed in this country; one of S. Bach's Pedal Fugues, with Signor Dragonetti, and his Concerto in A flat. The Orchestra will be complete in every department. Beethoven's favourite Symphony in A, with the celebrated Audante, will be performed complete—Weber's Overture to 'Preciosa' and Mr. Potter's Overture to 'Cymbeline'. Leader, Mr. F. Cramer; Conductor, Mr. C. Lucas.—Tickets to be had of Mr. Potter, 27, Oldbush-street, Regent's-park, and at the principal Music-shops.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Sixth Concert.—Beethoven's 'Sinfonia Eroica,' performed in high perfection under the conduct of Moscheles, made up the Concert, as far as we were concerned; for, after the excitement of hearing such a splendid work, no effort can force the attention to contract itself to Mozart's Symphony in D, or to Andreas Romberg's D 'Overture,' that curtain tune, familiar to every playhouse audience throughout England, which the Directors, zealous in their search after novelty, had sagaciously selected to close the first act of the Concert! The Queen's command deprived the solo part of the programme of such assistance as M.M. Liszt, Ole Bull, or A. Batta could have furnished. It was, then, filled in the second act by one of Beethoven's trios for stringed instruments, agreeably played by Messrs. Blagrove, Loder, and Lindley, and in the first, by the re-appearance of Mr. John Cramer. For this, in place of the concerto one might naturally have looked for, the weakest of Mozart's pianoforte quartets had been selected—in which he was miserably sustained (the epithet is not too strong) by Mr. F. Cramer, Moralt, and Lindley—the whole being beneath the level of first-rate amateur performance. Let us not be misunderstood. We feel nothing but respect for one who has done so much for his instrument as Mr. J. Cramer: We heartily wish that during his present visit to the country of his adoption, he should receive all such private honours and testimonies of welcome as fitly await an old and valued

friend and favourite. But the Philharmonic Directors have a duty to perform to Art, and a compact to fulfil with their subscribers, and that it was a consummate breach of both, on their parts, to sanction the exhibition of Monday evening, we are bound to state, distinctly and without needless offence. The vocal part of the Concert was not interesting: it was filled by Madame Curadori and Signor Tamburini.

Mr. W. S. Bennett's Concert.—This was a thoroughly English entertainment, not one single foreign artist being allowed to figure in the programme. But the execution of some of the music did little credit to England. The orchestra, which was so neat and sensitive in Mr. Bennett's beautiful overture to 'Parisina,' as to make its *encore* deserved on the score of execution, as well as composition, ought to have taken more pains over Beethoven's a major symphony. Mr. Bennett played his c minor Concerto, and a single movement, with orchestral accompaniments, called "a Caprice," but so regular in form, as to demand some higher title. We never heard him to greater advantage: recently we have feared, that, in seeking solidity, he ran some danger of falling into heaviness of finger—that admiration of Mendelssohn might be leading him, unconsciously, into imitating the organ-touch, rather firm than sensitive, which is not Mendelssohn's best characteristic as a pianist. All traces of such mannerism, however, had disappeared yesterday week: he was fluent, brilliant, and expressive to a wish. His music, too, is one of the few claims upon credit which England can advance in the cause of instrumental composition. If not marked by any startling freshness or originality of idea, it is so sweet in its melodies, so well knit together in its structure, as to be infinitely worthier than most contemporary compositions. It was a gratifying thing to see him so well received and so justly appreciated. The principal vocal honours of the concert were shared by the most famous of English singers, Miss Novello—and the best, Miss Masson. Every subsequent hearing of the former lady, but confirms us in our judgment of the false estimate she must entertain of her own powers, indicated by choice of the most ambitious songs, no matter whether within the compass of her voice—within the scope of her executive powers—or not; and in our first disappointment, at finding the improvement gained from a course of continental experiences, a blank. In articulation, vocal finish, and the expression of such genuine passion as lies deeper than a *sforzando* or a *smorzando*, she appears, to us, to stand precisely where she did three years ago.

PRINCE'S THEATRE.—*Spohr's 'Faust.'*—We are enabled to speak with more precision of this much canvassed opera, from having been long familiarly acquainted with its music. First, it must be premised that it is heard and seen in England under great disadvantages. Not only is the *prima donna* wholly unequal to her part, as her painful failure in her great scene, known to English opera-goers as 'Si lo sento,' sufficiently testifies,—but Madame Schumann, the *Margaret* of the transmogrified drama, and the men—Herr Eicke, as *Faust*, Herr Pöck, as *Mephistopheles*, and Herr Schmezer, as *Hugo*—are all, more or less, so unvoiced in the management of their voices, as to be incapable of that blending and melting process, more essential to the correct execution of Spohr's music than to that of almost any other composer. Nothing which was correct could be harder or more disunited than their junction in the duets and concerted pieces. Then, again, the wretchedness of the *libretto*, which might possibly in some degree be concealed under gorgeousness of stage arrangement and scenic resource, stares out nakedly displayed. Beyond a happy employment of the chorus—always well understood by Germans—there was not even an attempt to cheat or to content the gazer into forgetting the monstrous incongruities, by which the legend of the Doctor and the Devil has been robbed of all its poetry and meaning, and degraded into a vulgar and aimless melodrama. But, were Spohr's 'Faust' executed by the most capable of singers, and put upon the stage with all the prodigality of Berlin or Paris decoration, the composer would still, we think, be found unequal to the task proposed—namely, of dramatic illustration in music. We felt the absence of original vigorous conception

from the first to the last bar of the composition; while the amount of melody, though greater and more various than in other vocal works of its master, when discoloured from its clothing, and from reminiscences that would not be gainsaid, reduced itself to a very small quantity. There is a sweet and elegant minuet at the close of the overture, leading into the opening dialogue between *Faust* and his familiar,—a spirited *sestett* in the second act; the whole of the witch music, too, at its commencement (some years ago transplanted into the Covent Garden version of 'Azor and Zemira'), has a quaint and airy gracefulness, which brings it nearer invention than any other part of the composition. Each principal character has a song. Of these we like best, as a composition, the hauntingly-sad 'Dürft ich mich nennen' of *Rächen*—for the grand *scenas* of the soprano and tenor, though the one be imposing and the other spirited, move in melodic forms so familiar to the ear as upon very slight acquaintance to make them cloy—in this, how far beneath the songs of Weber! the soul of which was original and captivating melody—how feebly emulating the more regular smoothness and animation of Mozart, which, as yet, age hath done nought to wither, or custom to stale! Once more, the charm of *Mephistopheles'* song (most generally known in England by its Italian words 'Va sbramando') lies in the delicious intertexture of the accompaniments, rather than in the vocal part,—thus illustrating our position, that the strong point of Spohr lies in his powers of combination. A delicious specimen of these will be found in the *terzett* 'Ich kann nicht rühen,' one of the gems of the Opera, in which the different emotions of the three speakers, expressed in turn, are bound together by an accompaniment so deliciously rich and various as entirely to hide the intrinsic meagreness of the vocal part. Another, of different character, is offered by the fine cathedral hymn behind the scenes. The *finale* to the first act, however well executed, could hardly fail to be harsh, noisy, and ungrateful. To close—though on first hearing the 'Faust,' we were less wearied than we expected, its end left us without a wish to return. For not one single bar or movement had, during its progress, excited us to that point, to which, if the listener be not hurried or progressively moved by the dramatic composer, the latter has incontestably failed. We have been already carried half way thither, in anticipation, by the rumour that 'Euryanthe' is the next opera in preparation at the Prince's Theatre.

HAYMARKET.—Seeing how rare an event is the appearance of a new play, and what a welcome acquisition to our scanty dramatic literature is one, of even average talent,—bearing in mind, also, the difficulties of the task, the perils attending this kind of authorship, and the many obstacles to be surmounted before even a public hearing can be obtained, we are strongly disposed to greet with cordiality the success of so arduous an achievement, and to pass lightly over defects, especially when, as in the present instance, the tone of feeling is refined, elevated, and kindly. On the other hand, the character and influence of the acted drama, the public gratification, and the reputation of the author—not to mention the paramount principle of truth—demand that these extenuating circumstances should not interfere with a just estimate of the intrinsic merit of the work. This apologetic salvo has been wrung from us by the many faults of dramatic construction in the new tragedy of 'Glencoe; or the Fate of the Macdonalds,' which, regarded as a poem, possesses passages of delicacy and tenderness, but, viewed as a drama, is deficient in all the essentials of tragic power and pathos. The subject is ill chosen: the massacre of Glencoe is a sanguinary spot in English annals, happily isolated. The writer, in his preface, expresses his surprise that Sir Walter Scott did not make it the subject of a novel: but the author of 'Waverley' doubtless felt that to depict the horrors of such a scene would be to wound the feelings without any beneficial result. There are events only to be indicated by the veil that covers them, and this is one. But if the subject be unfit for romance, how much more for the drama: of this the writer is aware, and therefore he has "found it necessary to place in the foreground domestic incidents and fictitious characters, only to exhibit the chief agents of the treachery, so far as essential to the

progress of the action; and to allow the catastrophe itself, rather to be felt as affecting the fortunes of an individual family than exhibited in its extended horrors." The principal character—the only one, indeed, which is thoroughly developed, and for whom alone any interest is felt—is *Halbert Macdonald*, son of a deceased chief, and nephew of *Mac Ian*, the existing chief of the clan, of which he aspires to be the head. The position and character of *Halbert* are described in this eloquent narration, addressed by *Mac Ian's* eldest son to his younger brother:—

John. Halbert's father long
With ours contested who might claim descent
From eldest line of ancestry, and right
To chieftainship and lands. Pierce conflicts held
The claim in doubt, till old Macdonald fell
Stricken for death;—then, conscious that his sons,
Halbert, the eldest-born, about your age,
And Henry, a slight stripling, scarcely twelve,
Could ill sustain the quarrel, or protect
Their mother in her sorrow, sent the priest
Who shivered him, to entreat his rival's hand
In peace,—with offer to resign his claims:
So that the blackened tower in which he lay,
Its ruin'd chapel, the small niche of rock
In which they are embraced as in a chasm
Rent 'neath our loftiest peak by ancient storm,
And some scant pastures on Loch Leven's side,
Were ratified as Halbert's. To this pact
I was a witness, and the scene lives now
Before me.—In a room where flickering light
Strove through the narrow openings of huge walls,
On a low couch, Macdonald's massive form
Lay stretch'd;—with folded arms my father stood
Awed by the weakness of the foe so late
His equal; the expiring warrior raised
His head, and catching from the eager looks
Of the wan lady who had wiped the dew
Of anguish from his forehead, argument
To quell all scruple, solemnly released
The terms, and, as his dying prayer, implored
Halbert to keep them.

Alastair. So he yielded?
John. No;
One flush of crimson from the hair which curl'd
Crisp around his brows, suffused his face
And throat outspread with rage;—he slowly raised
His dirk; and, though the agony which swell'd
His heaving breast prevented speech, we read
In his dilated nostrils, eyes that flash'd
With fire that answer'd to the uplifted steel,
And lips wide-parted for the sounds which strove
In vain to reach their avenue, a vow
Of never-resting warfare;—so he stood
Rigid as marble, of his mother's face
Turn'd on him from her knees—of the wild fear
Which struck his gaze some brother said,—of all
Unconscious. While we waited for his words,
Another voice, from the deep shade that gloom'd
Beyond the death-bed, came;—and midst it, stood
The squalid figure of a woman, wrought
Beyond the natural stature as she stretch'd
Her wither'd finger towards the youth, and spoke—
"Halbert, obey! the hour which sees thee rule
O'er the Macdonalds of Glencoe shall bring
Terror and death."—Then glided from the room.
He did not start, but as his cars drank in
The sounds, his colour vanish'd from his face;
The light forsook his eyes: his nerveless hand
Released the dirk; he sank on trembling knees,
Beside the couch, and with a child's soft voice
Said, "I obey."—and bow'd his head to take
His father's blessing, who fell back and died
When he had murmur'd it. The youth arose
Sedate, and turning to his mother, said,
"I live for you." Since then he has remain'd
What you have known him.

Halbert has continued to dwell in the "blackened tower" on the rock, with his mother, and a fair companion of their solitude, *Helen Campbell*, niece of *Glenlyon*, the foe of the *Macdonalds*. The nature of his feelings towards the lady, and his superstitious fears, are vividly depicted in the following dialogue:—

Enter Halbert greatly agitated.—throws himself into a seat.
Lady Macdonald. My son,
What ails you? Speak!

Hal. I will—soon—presently;
Hail Mother! Helen! safe;—thank Heaven! Has nothing
To-night appalled you?

Lady Mac. Nothing.
Hal. That is strange.

Lady Mac. What has befallen us? Is Mac Ian dead?

Hal. No; he survives; he has only lost the thing

Which makes life precious!—Hail yawns for all—

Poor fated clansmen! I have heard again

Old Moira's voice.

Her voice who spake when death—

Hal. Doping his hand on her arm. Mother!

Lady Mac. He shivers as with ague. Speak, my son!

Hal. Yes—it is over now.—I'll tell you all,

As far as words can tell it. As I left

Mac Ian's door, and walk'd in mist, which clung

Around me like a shroud, that voice shriek'd forth

Close at mine ear, "THE HOUR IS NIGH!"—Each cliff,

Pillar, and cavern, echo'd back the words.

Till they appear'd to fill the glen with sound,

As floods from thousand streams might deluge it.

'Twas no delusion; surely as you hear

My voice, I heard them.

Lady Mac. You have mused, my son,
In dismal solitudes on our old tales
Till each wild pass is haunted, and the wind,
Struggling within a mountain gully, moans
Or shrieks with prophecy.

Hal. No!—It transfixed me
As with an arrow,—when it sunk, still night
Held its breath, waiting terrors! Neath the moon
Our three huge mountain bulwarks stood in light,
Strange, solemn, spectral;—not as if tower'd
Majestic into heaven, but hoar and bow'd
Beneath the weight of centuries; and each
Sent forth a sound as of a giant's sigh:
Then, from their feet the mists arising, grew
To shapes resembling human, till I saw,
Dimly reveal'd among the ghastly train,
Familiar forms of living clansmen, dress'd
In vestments of the tomb;—they glided on,
While strains of martial music from afar
Mock'd their sad flight.—

[A distant band heard playing: "The Campbells are coming."]

Hal. I hear that music now,—
The same—the same—Do you not hear it, Helen?

Helen. I hear a lively strain which speaks
Approaching soldiers, who'll make winter bright
And fill our vale with gladness.

Hal. There is death
In those blithe sounds;—I know them now;—the tune
Which wakes the shallow heart of false Argyle,
Hollow and cruel ever.

Helen. Sure there's one
Who owns that clan you would not spurn!
Hal. Sweet girl!
Your beauty, early sever'd from its stem,
And planted in an honest soil retains
No vestige of its origin. [The music is heard approaching.]

Hal. Yet nearer!
Look not on me with those beseeching eyes; [To Helen.]
I will enjoy it;—'tis a gallant strain:
See, Helen, how you mould me;—I can smile now
Helen. And you shall smile.

The sudden arrival of *Halbert's* younger brother,
Henry, interrupts this harmony with fierce discords:

Helen. While you have been enthral'd
By dismal fancies, we have heard sweet news
Of our long-sigh'd-for Henry.

Hal. Of my brother?

Shall we embrace him soon?

Helen. We hope to-day.

Hal. Then I will cast all sadness from my thoughts,
And own these portents idle;—my fair brother,
Who in staid manhood made me feel a child,
While I instructed him with tiny arm
To brave the torrent to his whirling pool
O'er rocky ledge descending! I am a boy
Again in thinking of it.

[Enter *Henry Macdonald* in the dress of an officer of the Earl
of Argyle's Regiment; *Halbert* starts and stands apart;
Lady Macdonald eagerly embraces *Henry*.]

Lady Mac. O, most welcome!
Hal. (apart). A soldier of Argyle! a purchased slave
To his poor country's foes! Would he had lain,
In all the glory of his youth, a corpse,
Or I had died first!

Helen (laying her hand imploringly on *Halbert's*).
Halbert, speak to him.

Hal. Yes;—I'll not dash that bonnet from his brow;
Right, right;—I'll speak to him. My brother!

[*Henry* embraces *Halbert*, who receives him coldly.]

Henry. Stiff
And melancholy grown! These rugged walls
Have shed their sullen gloom into your nature,
And made my welcome cold.

Hal. These walls are sacred—
Fit home for honest poverty; 'twere well
If you had never left them.

Henry (approaching *Helen*). They contain
One form of radiant loveliness;—is this
My some-time play-mate Helen? You are silent;
You do not bid me welcome.

Helen. Welcome, Henry?
It is because my heart's too full of welcome
To vent its joy in words.

Hal. (apart). So fond! so free!
This stripling will engage the care of all
Within my little world; for shame! the thought
Is selfish and most base; I must suppress it.—
You'll spend some time, I hope, in these poor walls, [Aloud.]
And teach us to be gay.

Henry. Our regiment mean
To teach your clan the finest of all lessons—
The art of spending life. We hope to raise
Strange echoes of delight among your mountains.
Let your old men prepare their choicest tales
Of ancient chiefs; your lads their sinews brace
For noontide games and midnight dances; bid
Your maidens' hearts be stout, for we shall lay
Fair siege to some of them. Your mansion, brother,
Will not be colder, if you'll deign to share
A soldier's purse.

[*Henry* offers a purse to *Halbert*, who is about to dash
it on the ground, but restrains his passion; pauses, and
returns it. They speak apart from *Lady Macdonald*
and *Helen*.]

Hal. Remove it from my sight,
Lest it provoke my curse upon the gold,
Which, having tempted Scotland's peers to sell
Their country, pass'd through treacherous hands to yours.

Henry. Through treacherous hands! I will not hear that
said.

Expend your spleen on me; but speak a word
Disgraceful to the officers I serve,
And, though my brother, you shall answer it.

Hal. You make me smile now. I will answer it.
I must have speedy speech with you, where none
Shall break upon us.

Henry. At my earliest leisure.
[To *Lady Macdonald*.]

Mother, my duty calls me hence awhile
To hear my captain's orders. Helen, soon
I shall reclaim old friendship.

[*Apert to Halbert*.] In an hour,
Upon Loch Leven's margin, 'neath the shade
Of the first rock, expect me.

Hal. Do not fail. [Exit *Henry*.]

The brothers meet; *Halbert* reproaches *Henry*,
who replies with taunts, but no sooner have they
crossed swords than the elder dashes the blade from
the grasp of the younger: who is moved by his
brother's forbearance, and they embrace. A new,
and more powerful cause of quarrel arises, however,
in the discovery made by *Lady Macdonald* that
Helen loves *Henry*, just at the very moment when
Halbert is about to propose marriage with her: the
improbability of this incident is so glaring that the
reader may be curious to see how the author recon-
ciles it to the audience. *Halbert* has just announced
his intention to his mother:—

Lady Mac. My son,
Are you assured she loves you?

Hal. As assured
As of my love for her. In both, one wish,
As she has glided into womanhood,
Has grown with equal progress.

Lady Mac. Have you sought
Of her, if she esteems it thus?

Hal. By words?
No; for I never doubted it: as soon
Should I have ask'd you if a mother's love
Watch'd o'er my nature's frailties. If sweet hopes
Dawning at once on each; if gentle strifes
To be the yielder of each little joy
Which chance provided; if her looks uprais'd
In tearful thankfulness for each small boon
Which, nothing to the giver, seemed excess
To her; if poverty endured ten years
Together in this valley,—do not breathe
Of mutual love, I have no stronger proofs
To warrant my assurance. Mother, speak!
Do you know anything which shows all this
A baseless dream?

Lady Mac. My *Halbert*, you have quell'd
Fierce passion by strong virtue; use your strength—
Nay, do not start thus; I do not affirm
With certainty you are deceived, but tremble
Lest the expressions of a thankful heart
And gracious disposition should assume
A colour they possess not, to an eye
Bent fondly over them.

Hal. It cannot be;
A thousand, and a thousand times, I've read
Her inmost soul; and you that rack me thus
With doubt have read it with me. Before Heaven
I summon you to witness! In the gloom
Of winter's dismal evening, while I strove
To melt the icy burden of the hours
By knightly stories, and rehearsed the fate
Of some high maiden's passion, self-sustain'd
Through years of solitary hope, or crown'd
In death with triumph, have you not observed,
As fading embers threw a sudden gleam
Upon her beauty, that its gaze was fix'd
(On the rapt speaker, with a force that told
How she could lavish such a love on him?)

Lady Mac. I have; and then I fancied that she loved you!

Hal. Fancied! Good mother, is that emptiest sound
The comfort that you offer? Is my heart
Fit sport for fancy? Fancied!—'twas as clear
As it were written in the book of God
By a celestial penman. Answer me,
Once more! when hurricanes have rock'd these walls,
And dash'd upon our wondering ears the roar
Of the far sea, exulting that its wastes
Were populous with agonies; with loves
Strongest in death; with memories of long years
Grey phantom of an instant;—as my arms
Enfolding each, grew tighter with the sense
Of feebleness to save;—have you not known
Her looks, beyond the power of language, speak
In resolute content, how sweet it were
To die so link'd together?

Lady Mac. I have mark'd it.

Hal. Then therefore do you torture me with doubt?
What can you know, what guess, that you can weigh
Against these proofs?

Lady Mac. Be firm; she loves another.

The result of this scene is the following interview
with the lady:—

Hal. Be not alarm'd, sweet Helen; if your looks,
Turn'd gently on me, had not power to still
The tempest my fair nature has endured.
The issue of this moment would command
All passion to deep silence, while I ask—
If my scathed life enrich'd by yours may spread
Its branches in the sunshine, or shrink up
In withering solitude, a sapless thing,
Till welcome death shall break it?

Helen. Do not think
Your noble nature can require a reed
So weak as mine to prop it: virtue's power,
Which shields it as a breastplate, will not yield
To transient sorrow which a thankless girl
Can hurl against it.

Hal. Little do you guess
The heart you praise: 'tis true, among the rocks
I sought for constancy, and day by day
It grew; but then within its hardening frame
One exquisite affection took its root,
And strengthen'd in its marble; if you tear
That living plant, with thousand fibres, thence,
You break up all;—my struggles are in vain,
And I am ruin!

Helen. What a lot of mine!
I should rather perish than requite
Long years of kindness with one throb of pain,
Must make that soul a wreck!

Hal. No, Helen, no—
It is a dream; your heart is mine; mine only,
I'll read it here;—you have not pledged its faith
To—any other?

Helen. No;—not yet.

Hal. Thank God!—
Then you are mine; we have been betrothed for years.
Helen. Would it had been so!

Hal. You desire it?

Helen. Yes;
I then had kept such watch upon my soul,
As had not let the shadow of a thought
Fall on your image there; but not a word
Of courtship passed between us.

Hal. Not a word.
Words are for lighter loves, that spread their films
Of glossy threads, which while the air's serene
Hang gracefully, and sparkle in the sun
Of fortune, or reflect the fainter beams
Which moonlight fancy sheds; but ours—yes, ours!—
Was woven with the toughest yarn of life,
For it was blended with the noblest things
We lived for; with the majesties of old,
The sable train of mighty griefs o'erarch'd
By Time's deep shadows; with the fate of kings,—
A glorious destiny—for ever crush'd
With the great sentiments which made them strong
In the affections of mankind;—with grief
For rock-enthroned Scotland; with poor fortune
Shared cheerfully; with high resolves; with thoughts
Of death; and with the hopes that cannot die.

It ends with *Halbert* forcing a ring on the finger
of *Helen*, who, impelled by a sense of duty and gra-
titude—we can offer no better solution of her con-
duct—yields a tacit consent to wed him; and the
marriage is appointed to take place in the "ruined
chapel" at daybreak the next morning. *Henry*, to
his utter astonishment and indignation, hears the
news by chance, and, burning with thoughts of ven-
geance, enters into the schemes of his commanding
officer *Glenlyon*, to reduce the clans to submission,
and humble the pride of his brother,—not being,
however, aware of their murderous import. He
resolves to be present at the ceremony, and make a
last effort to retrieve his loss by the aid of *Glenlyon*,
whose presence he is anxiously expecting; mean-
while, the following scene ensues:—

Priest. Shall the rite proceed?

Hal. I have a few momentous words to speak
Before the rites begin: to you, fair Helen,
I must address them; but I pray my brother,
Whom they touch nearly, to attend.

Henry. I listen.

Hal. How, through sad years, the consecrated joy
Which seems to wait me at this hour, has dawn'd
And brighten'd, from its first uncertain rays
Along the rugged pathway of a life
Else unadorn'd, my passion-fever'd speech
Has shown;—nor less divine the vision glows
Now it stands clear before me, and invites
To mingle heaven with earth. You cannot doubt it.

Helen. Never;—I only wish I could deserve
A love like yours.

Hal. Yet ere I grasp this dream,
And make its phantoms real;—within these walls
By both revered;—where side by side we knelt
In infantine humility, and faith
No question ruffled; where your spirit sought
To cast from its pure mirror, each faint cloud
Which jocund thoughts might breathe, or nestle fear
Imagine to o'erspread it;—at the tomb
Of him who watches o'er his trembling son,
At this dread crisis of his fate;—I ask you—
Explore your heart; and if you find a wish
That glances at another fortune, speak it!

Helen. Have mercy on me!

Hal. You have seen me chafed
By passion worse than aimless in a soul
Whose destinies are fashion'd by a Power
Wise, bountiful, restless;—and the words
Such frenzy dashes with its foam might seem
To urge that one unlike myself must prove
Unfit for your affection. Hear me now,
When calmer reason governs me! There stands
One near to me in blood; a soldier, valiant,
And raised above all baseness; in the bloom
And gladness of his youth; who loves you—not
Perchance as I do—but who loves you well;—
You are a soldier's child;—your noble heart
May from most natural impulse turn to one
Endow'd and graced as he is;—if I read
Your wish aright;—I'll join this hand with his,—
As freely as I would relinquish life
To succour yours.

Helen. (sinking on her knee before *Halbert*)
Heaven bless you!

Hal. (raising Helen) 'Tis enough;
Now let me draw this ring away—'tis done—
You'll let me wear it for a little time—
A very little time? Henry, come,—take
This hand, with the deep blessing of a man
Whose all is given with it.

[*Takes Henry's hand to join it to Helen's.*
Henry stands abstracted.

Hal. You are cold—
Your thoughts are far away;—a blackness spreads
Across your face; speak to us!

Helen. He is stricken
With wonder at your goodness. Henry; Love!
Join me to bless your brother.

Henry. Will no bolt
From heaven fall on this head!

Helen. His senses wander,
Scared at this sudden happiness;—anon
All will be well.

Henry. O never!—do not gaze
Upon me;—Helen, touch me not!—fly all.

Hal. Wherefore? From whom?

Henry. O God! I cannot tell it.

[*A confused cry heard far in the Valley below.*
Hal. What cry is that?

Lady Mac. The shrieks of death arise.

His news is brought of the death of *Mac Ian* and
his sons; *Halbert*, who has thus succeeded to the
chieftainship, meets his death from a chance shot,
and the prediction is accomplished: *Henry* confesses
his guilt, and rushes out, in an agony of remorse, to
swell the number of victims.

The defects of construction and dialogue will
have been apparent from these extracts, and the
links that connect them with the plot. We have
been more liberal with quotations than usual, for the
play reads better than it acts, notwithstanding the
powerful effect of Macready's performance of *Hal-
bert*, which alone constitutes the attraction of the
representation. Indeed, it seems to have been written
with an exclusive view to the peculiar talent of the
actor, for it is only when he is on the stage that any
interest is excited. The long narrative and descrip-
tive speeches, whose dramatic inefficiency is increased
by the fine-spun similes and ultra-refinements of
diction, produce a heaviness, not only because the
action is suspended, but because the ideas conveyed
are not intelligible to the mass of the audience: the
terseness, and vigour of thought and expression so
essential to stage dialogue, are only here and there
visible, and then in bald and colloquial forms. To
sum up the faults of 'Glencoe' in one brief sentence,
it has no continuous interest, by reason of the de-
velopment of either plot, incidents, character, or
passion; hence, though single scenes are made ex-
citing by dint of powerful acting, as a whole it is
feeble and unimpressive.

Its reception last Saturday was not so enthusiastic
as may be supposed; or rather, the enthusiasm had
reference to the acting and the authorship, rather
than the play. Mr. Macready, on being called for,
stated, that the author was unknown to him till
within a day or two previously, when he discovered,
that his correspondent under the name of 'Collin-
son' was no other than Mr. Serjeant Talfourd.

We have no room to speak of the acting, and,
beyond Macready, little occasion. He was admirable
and effective throughout, with less of his peculiar
mannerism than usual. Mrs. Warner was earnest
and impressive, as *Lady Macdonald*; but she had
little else to do than to look anxious and horrified;
—Miss Faucit, as *Helen Campbell*, spoiled her per-
formance by over-pains to appear deeply affected;—
Miss P. Horton personated young *Alister* with a
pert, forward boldness, characteristic of the high-
spirited boy;—Webster looked the venerable, fallen
chief *Mac Ian* well;—and his son as the young *Mac
Ian*, and Phelps as *Glennyon*, are also entitled to
praise. Mr. Howe had a very disagreeable part to
play in *Henry*, and took pains to assume the heed-
less levity and inconsequential brusquerie of the
young soldier. The scenery is in good keeping.

MISS KELLY'S THEATRE AND DRAMATIC SCHOOL.
—On Wednesday we visited the snug Thespian
boudoir that Miss Kelly has built at the back of her
house in Dean Street, Soho. It is pretty, and com-
modious. Of the entertainments, it only needs be
said, that Miss Kelly played *Lisette*, her original
character, in 'The Sergeant's Wife,' with unimpaired
skill and earnestness; and that the other parts were
well sustained. The novelty, a very unpretending
piece, called 'Spring and Autumn,' introduced Mr.
Morris Barnett in an old French-Englishman; and
the third piece, a once popular burletta of intrigue,

called 'The Midnight Hour,' was tolerably well
played. The principal parts were mostly filled by
veteran actors, but here and there the crude and
laboured efforts of a tyro were manifest—from which
we conclude, that Miss Kelly intends to make this a
practising stage, or *Théâtre des Elèves*, where her
pupils may be gradually brought to face the public,
and learn the art of playing, without passing through
the disagreeable and pernicious course of barn-prac-
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has applied to the Academy of Sciences to inform
him what is the volume of air necessary to a horse in
the stable, for ensuring the most favourable condi-
tions of health to the animal; and the Academy has
appointed a Committee to examine into the subject,
who have commenced a series of experiments, with a
view to its elucidation.

The Artist's Model.—Bréchon, a man accustomed
to sit as a model to the Paris artists, was occasion-
ally out of his mind. Once when an artist happened
to be absent at the time appointed, and he could
not get admission to his studio, he undressed and
"sat" on the staircase, resolved to do the duty agreed
on and be paid for it. "What do I see!" exclaimed
an elegantly dressed lady who was quietly ascending,
ignorant of the unwonted sight that awaited her.
"Never mind me, Madam," said Bréchon, "I am
Ajax struck with a thunderbolt."—*Pictures of the
French.*

*Gleanings from the Note-Book of a Northern Travel-
ler.*—A Polish lady, a subject of Austria, provided
herself with a passport to go to some town in Russia.
When she arrived at the Russian frontier, her pas-
port and luggage were strictly examined, and
being found unexceptionable, her dress next under-
went the same scrutiny; and a ring being found on
her finger engraved with the arms of Poland and
Lithuania, she was sent to prison, and was with diffi-
culty released, when, on the application of her friends
the Austrian authorities claimed her as a subject.
Some one remarked to the Emperor Nicholas, six or
seven years ago, "Poland is quieted for the present, but
in 50 years it will still exist;" his answer was, "Poland
may, but there shall be no Poles." One of his plans
for putting this resolution into effect is, to carry off
every two years some hundreds of children (from six
years old and upwards) to colonize a part of Siberia.

About a year ago, a Pole was imprisoned at Wilna
on suspicion of being a political agent from France.
Nothing could be proved against him, but, neverthe-
less, he was condemned to be shot by the Russians,
after he had been rendered incapable of walking by
having scalding lead poured upon his legs, and other
torments to make him confess. Before execution he
was told he might take leave of some other Polish
prisoners, detained on similar suspicions, the Rus-
sians hoping to perceive some sign of intelligence
between them during the interview. In this they
were disappointed; he merely said, "I have been
told you are my countrymen: if I have been accused
of informing against you, I here declare it to be false,
for, as you know, you are all perfect strangers to me.
Adieu! be patient, firm, and true to your country."
He then began to sing the march *Dombrowski*, "No,
no, while we live Poland is not lost," changing the
words "while we live," into, "though we perish,"
and singing this he was carried (being unable to
walk) to execution, the people, as he passed through
the streets, joining the procession and singing in
chorus.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A Subscriber—A Friend in Dean's
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subject discussed in Mr. Barron's letter has little public
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